FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PFLP Spokesman Criticizes PLO-Jordanian Talks [VOL] A 1
Fatah Official Receives U.S. Black Delegation [VOP] A 1
Voice of Lebanon Reports 'Secret' PLO Decisions A 1
Palestinian Spokesman's Denial A 2
Fatah Member Meets With Arab-French Society Official [VOP] A 2
Kuwaiti Paper Reports on Gulf Security Contacts A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

South Korean Foreign Minister Arrives 18 Sep C 1
Minister Condemns Israeli Land Purchase Decision C 1
PRC Islamic Delegation To Visit in October C 1

OMAN

New Oilfield Discovered in Central Region C 1

PDRY

Presidium Statement on Religious Leader's Death C 2
'Amended' Economic Agreements Signed With USSR C 2

QATAR

Government Supports Convening Arab Summit C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Taiwan Premier Holds Press Conference on Talks, Accords C 3
Premier's Departure C 4
Joint Communique C 4

UAE

Foreign Ministry Supports Convening Arab Summit C 5

YAR

Prime Minister Visits Ta'izz, Ibb Provinces C 6
Presidential Briefing C 6
Provincial Affairs Director Dies in Car Accident C 7
President Salih Meets Saudi Foreign Minister C 7
Foreign Minister Departs C 7

EGYPT

Khalil Condemns Israeli Decision on Sale of Land D 1
AL-AKHBAR: Carter, Begin Invited To Attend Celebration D 1
Ghali Sends Message to Castro on Havana Declaration D 1
Mubarak Leaves Washington for Visit to Vienna D 2
Arrival in Vienna D 3
Meeting With Kirchschlaeger, Kreisky D 3
Dinner Speech D 4
Mubarak Interview D 4
London Paper Reports Disagreement Among Opposition Abroad D 5
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 17 Sep]
Clandestine Radio Warns Egyptian Army of Future Course D 5
[Voice of Egyptian People]
Clandestine Radio Criticizes As-Sadat's Policies, Actions D 6
[Voice of Egyptian People] D 7
Clandestine Radio Noted Iraqi Communist Party Meeting
[Voice of Egyptian People]

IRAQ

Saudi King's Envoy Gives Message to President E 1
Leaves Baghdad E 1
Delegation to Attend Gulf Oil Ministers Meeting E 1
Ba'th Official Meets British Revolutionary Party Delegation E 1
Ba'th Party, PFLP-GC Hold Talks in Baghdad E 2
VOM Reports Saddam Husayn 31 Jul Cabinet Speech E 2
Trade Under Secretary Returns From Tour 18 Sep E 2

JORDAN

Canadian Envoy Stansfield Meets With King Husayn F 1
Received by Hasan Ibrahim F 1
Meeting With Prince Hasan F 1
Meets Former Jerusalem Governor F 2
Jessie Jackson Accepts Invitation to Visit F 2
AD-DUSTUR Raps Israeli Decision on Land Purchases F 3
Aid Installment Received From Saudi Arabia F 3

LEBANON

President Sarkis Meets With ADF Commander G 1
VOL: Syrian Special Force Withdrawn 17 Sep G 1
Fatah's Abu Jihad Comments on Situation in South [VOP] G 1
'Arafat Returns to Beirut, Chairs Meeting [VOP] G 1

SYRIA

President al-Asad Receives PLO's 'Arafat H 1
Al-Asad, Algeria's Bendjedid Hold Telephone Contact H 1
Al-Asad Chairs National Front Command Meeting H 1
Romanian Delegation Meets Ba'th Party Leader H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Decorates, Addresses Newly Trained Soldiers I 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly Expels 1,000 Palestinian Teachers I 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives United Arab Emirates President I 1
Paper Questions Wisdom of Accepting Arms From Egypt I 2
[AL-MUHARRIR 6 Sep]

TUNISIA

PLO's 'Arafat Talks With Bourgiba 17 September I 3
End of Visit I 3
Opposition Leader Says Military Coup Thwarted I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Lamine Interviewed on Egyptian-Moroccan Cooperation I 4

ISRAEL

Begin Speaks on TIME Report, Political Issues N 1
HA'ARETZ: Begin Should Not Fear Political Opponents [18 Sep] N 1
Yadin, Sharon Explain Settlements Views to Committee N 3
[Jerusalem POST 18 Sep]
Committee Supports Settlements N 4
DER SPIEGEL Interviews Sharon on Settlement Policy [17 Sep] N 4
HA'ARETZ Commentator Scores Sharon's Settlement Policy [14 Sep] N 7
Yig'al Allon Interviewed on West Bank Settlements N 9
Jewish Agency Criticizes Settlement Policy N 10
Hebron Mayor To Be Queried on Activities Abroad N 10
[MA'ARIV 18 Sep]
Country's Trade Deficit Rises by 46 Percent N 11
[Jerusalem POST 18 Sep]
Terrorists Being Reinforced in Southern Lebanon N 11

IRAN

Defense, Education Minister Resign; Time to Change R 1
Khomeyni: Shah Deliberately Destroyed Country R 1
Khomeyni Urges People to Help Restore Calm in Kordestan R 4
Montazeri: Son Is Suffering from Nervous Disorder R 5
Speculation on Purpose of Omani Envoy's Visit Reported R 5
Bakhtiar Campaigns in London for Support R 6
Opposition Leader Nehavandi on 'Post-Khomeyni Stage' R 6
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 17-23 Sep]
Kermani Reports Skilled Manpower Shortage in Kermanshah R 7
KEYHAN Reports Killing of Four Kurdish Tribal Leaders [12 Sep] R 8
NVOI Calls for Cessation of Military Actions in Kordestan R 8
NVOI Urges Peaceful Solution of Kurdish Problem R 10
Briefs: Interior Undersecretary Appointed; Confiscated Heroin Destroyed R 11

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Shah Wali Appointed Secretary General of Khalq Party S 1
President Amin Receives, Addresses Tribal Chiefs S 1
Amin Addresses Workers Intelligence Organization Staff S 2

Amin Receives Bulgarian, Mongolian Ambassadors in Kabul S 2
Kabul Reports Support for Amin by Various Groups S 2
Momand Tribal Elders S 2
Pushtun, Baluchi Tribes S 3
Government, Party Officials S 3
Delegates, Students S 3
Transport Minister, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Cooperation S 3
Variations, Additions to Amin Interview to Correspondents S 4
Part II of Amin Interview to Foreign Correspondents S 5

BANGLADESH

National Committee To Be Set Up To Double Food Production S 9

INDIA

Singh: Elections Will Be Held December-January S 10
Parties Convention Scores Authoritarianism, Communalism S 10
Special Court Postpones Hearing on Gandhi Case S 11

PAKISTAN

Parties Submit Financial Reports to Auditor General S 11
President's Adviser on Constitutional Affairs Resigns S 11
Five Reported Arrested in Connection With Kahuta Incident S 11

PFLP SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES PLO-JORDANIAN TALKS

NC181852 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Bassam ash-Sharif, the spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], which is led by George Habash, stated that the PLO made a mistake when it held negotiations with the Jordanian regime under the present circumstances. He added: It would have been better for the PLO to negotiate with the Arab governments over exerting pressure on Jordan to allow the Palestinian revolution to work in freedom in the country.

Abu Sharif accused King Husayn of paving the way for an intensive activity in Gaza and West Bank in preparation for the next phase of the negotiations, and with the blessings of the Americans and Israel. He said that Husayn was carrying out a grave role aimed at preventing the Arabs from strongly answering the Camp David accords.

FATAH OFFICIAL RECEIVES U.S. BLACK DELEGATION

JN181158 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Last night, brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, received the delegation of U.S. blacks under Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a conference founded by the late black leader Martin Luther King.

Following the meeting, Lowery made a statement to newsmen saying that the aim of the delegation's visit is to obtain a better understanding of the Middle East crisis and to follow up the dialog with the PLO. He added: We started the dialog with PLO UN observer Zuhdi at-Tarazi on 20 August. He added that Andrew Young's resignation has made many Americans see the importance of establishing a just peace in the Middle East. He said: We believe that any settlement ignoring the Palestinian issue would not be a just one. If the Palestinian people say that the PLO is their representative--and they say this clearly--we must speak to the PLO, Lowery concluded.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS 'SECRET' PLO DECISIONS

NC181332 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon radio has uncovered secret decisions which the PLO Executive Committee took at its latest meetings. One of these decisions calls for talks with the Lebanese president and prime minister on the establishment of a Palestinian government with temporary headquarters in southern Lebanon. This would be based on the dense Palestinian presence, coupled with the following assurances and conditions:

1. The PLO pledges to return to Palestine as soon as the Palestinian state is established.
2. The PLO pledges to control the Palestinian armed presence.
3. That Palestinian activity in Lebanon would be of a political and information nature.
4. That the Cairo Agreement between the Lebanese Government and the PLO would be implemented.
5. That the headquarters of the Palestinian government in southern Lebanon will not be permanent. The Palestinian government may establish its headquarters in places other than the south.

6. That the aim of this government would be to prepare for the Palestinian state to be established in the occupied territory.
7. That these articles will remain secret, and care will be taken not to publicize them.

The Voice of Lebanon Radio has learned that some of the heads of Palestinian offices abroad have raised this idea with the governments of Arab and foreign states. In light of these secret decisions, Palestinian settlement in the south will take place under the auspices of a Palestinian government, and the return to Palestine would be the only substitute for this settlement of the south.

Palestinian Spokesman's Denial

JN190946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 19 September--A responsible spokesman for the Palestinian revolution has denied repeated allegations by rightist mass media that secret Palestinian resolutions have been adopted to set up a government in exile with headquarters in southern Lebanon. In a statement today, the spokesman said that these reports are untrue and are part of the campaign directed against Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion, which is manifested in the joint steadfastness in southern Lebanon.

FATAH MEMBER MEETS WITH ARAB-FRENCH SOCIETY OFFICIAL

JN151036 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 15 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command, met last night with (Lucien Biterlain), chairman of the Arab-French Solidarity Society. During the meeting, which lasted about an hour, they reviewed the international situation and the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the continued Zionist aggression. They also discussed some matters dealing with coordination in several conferences in support of the Palestinian people and their just cause.

Brother Abu Jihad affirmed our people's steadfastness inside the occupied land, their defiance of the occupation authorities and their rejection and repulsion of parties to and the results of the Camp David conspiracy.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS ON GULF SECURITY CONTACTS

JN171910 Doha QNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 17 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Sep--In a dispatch from Dubai today, the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH says that contacts and consultations have been undertaken during the past 2 weeks among the defense ministers of the Arabian Peninsula, centering on security considerations for the Gulf waters and the Hormuz Straits, the purpose being to consolidate the defense, naval and land activities of the region's states. The paper says that the Oman Sultanate's current moves in the Gulf region come within the framework of these consultations.

The paper adds that Saudi Arabia is undertaking extensive contacts with the United States, Britain and France dealing with arms shipments, which include naval vessels, in order to form a protective net for the whole Gulf region. Further, the recent visit by Bahraini heir apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al-Khalifah to France comes within the framework of the region's states' efforts to bolster their defense activities.

KUWAIT

SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 18 SEP

LD181536 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1402 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--ROK Foreign Affairs Minister Pak Tong-chin arrived in Kuwait today on a visit within his current tour of a number of countries in the region. Pak Tong-chin says that he will deliver a message to his highness the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, from ROK President Pak Chong-hui, and that he will hold talks with senior Kuwait officials about the Middle East issue and bilateral relations, and in particular economic cooperation. This is considered to be the first visit to Kuwait by a Korean official since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries over 2 months ago.

MINISTER CONDEMNS ISRAELI LAND PURCHASE DECISION

LD180908 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait has today strongly condemned Israel's decision to allow its citizens to purchase land on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. It describes this as part of a Zionist plan aiming to perpetuate Israeli occupation and attempting to legalize an illegal situation.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn says in a statement published by AL-QABAS that "Israel by this step and the steps which preceded it proves to the world that it is an expansionist aggressive state, and (?does not respect) international laws and charters concerning occupied territories." The Israeli Cabinet last Sunday adopted a decision to allow Israeli individuals to purchase land on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip--something which has been limited in the last 12 years to occupation by the Israeli Government or semigovernment establishments.

PRC ISLAMIC DELEGATION TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

LD180918 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today states that an Islamic delegation from the PRC is to pay a visit to Kuwait, Bahrain and the UAE at the end of this October to study spheres of joint cooperation. AS-SIYASAH says that the delegation, which will be attending the pilgrimage in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will try to make contacts with Saudi officials. Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the UAE have no [word indistinct] relations with China. AS-SIYASAH says that if contacts between the Chinese delegation and the Saudi officials take place, this "will not mean a distinctive political development." However, according to the paper, this does not exclude mediation between the two countries to establish diplomatic relations, which has not as yet succeeded.

OMAN

NEW OILFIELD DISCOVERED IN CENTRAL REGION

JN181539 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 18 Sep--It was announced here today that a new oilfield was discovered last week in the (Mahjur) area, in the central region of Oman.

Citing well-informed sources in the Omani Petroleum and Minerals Ministry, Muscat Radio reports that tests will be made on the well to determine its production rate. The same source added that the ministry hopes to dig two additonal wells in the (Rima) area. Production is expected to begin in 18 months.

PDRY

PRESIDIUM STATEMENT ON RELIGIOUS LEADER'S DEATH

LD181556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council has issued a statement lamenting the death of His Eminence Shaykh Abdullah Muhammad Hatim, member of the Supreme People's Council, director of the Department of Religious Affairs and chairman of the crescents and festivals committee at the Ministry of Justice and Religious Trusts, who died after an illness at the age of about seventy. "During the years of national struggle, Shaykh Abdullah Muhammad Hatim used his pulpit to encourage the masses to struggle for liberation from colonial domination. When the people achieved national independence, he dedicated his religious activities in support of the revolution and its progressive regime in the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces, in defense of national sovereignty and for political and economic transformations."

The statement went on to say that the death of Shaykh Abdullah Hatim was not only a loss to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, but also to the party, government and people. The statement said that the Presidium shared the grief of the people, and the family of the deceased. "To give expression to the great loss incurred by the people as the result of the death of Shaykh Abdullah Muhammad Hatim, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council has declared a 3-day mourning period beginning today, Tuesday, 18 September 1979."

'AMENDED' ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD172015 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Aden this morning, following a state and friendly visit to the PDRY. Comrade Kosygin was accorded a big state and popular farewell. At the head of those seeing him off at Aden International Airport was brother Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier; brother members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council ministers; members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps [word indistinct]

Last night, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, awarded Comrade Aleksey Kosygin the revolution's order "Arbatashar Uktubar," in accordance with the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council No 23/79 which stipulated the award of this order to Comrade Kosygin in appreciation for his efforts to strengthen and promote bilateral relations and internationalist solidarity between the peoples and governments of the PDRY and the USSR, and for his active part in promoting cooperation and friendship (?between Yemen) and the USSR.

A new economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed by the PDRY and the USSR this morning. It was signed by brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning, on behalf of the PDRY and by Comrade Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on behalf of the USSR.

Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim said that the agreement included certain new amended texts to develop further economic and technical cooperation in a number of national economic sectors, particularly fish resources, oil and minerals. The amended texts define certain technical measures for the implementation of certain tasks in the original agreement. He emphasized that the implementation of this agreement would afford the cooperation between the two friendly countries wider horizons. The agreement deals with the development of the fields of installations, telecommunications and a number of other projects in the future. Brother Faraj ibn Ghanim said that the agreement was one of the fruits of the visit of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin [words indistinct] protocols and the beginnings of implementing the programs.

For his part, Comrade Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said that the agreement came within the framework of mutual and multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The signing ceremony was attended by brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and minister of installations, and Comrade (Ilchimov), economic counsellor to the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

QATAR

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CONVENING ARAB SUMMIT

JN171912 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1852 GMT 17 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha. 17 Sep--The State of Qatar announced its approval today of an Arab summit conference to discuss the current situation on Arab and international levels, and to draft a unified plan to tackle this situation, provided that a suitable atmosphere for the summit's success is made available.

Qatar Radio cites a Qatari official spokesman as saying: Qatar agrees that the current situation requires the convening of an Arab summit conference in order to discuss this situation and to draft a unified plan to tackle it in a way that will achieve paramount Arab interests, particularly in ending the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the entire Arab nation. The spokesman added: In supporting such a conference, Qatar believes that the Arab League General Secretariat should invite the Arab foreign ministers to meet in order to prepare the summit's agenda.

SAUDI ARABIA

TAIWAN PREMIER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TALKS, ACCORDS

LD181118 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Premier of Nationalist China Sun Yun-hsuan has affirmed his country's full support for the kingdom's stance vis-a-vis the Palestinian question and the international issues which were discussed during his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince.

In a press conference today at Al-Hamra' Palace in Jiddah, the Chinese premier said that the kingdom and Nationalist China are determined to expand the framework of cooperation between them in the future. He expressed his admiration for what he has seen of the development and progress of the kingdom under the wise leadership His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince. He also expressed his admiration for the wide knowledge and wise view of his majesty's viceroy, on international issues.

The Chinese premier spoke of the results of his visit to the kingdom. He said that two agreements have been signed, the first concerning protein technology and the second freshwater fish farming in the kingdom. Agreement was also reached on building a chemical fertilizer plant in Al-Jubayil. Regarding cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of electricity, the Chinese premier mentioned that the first stage of the power station in Al-Bahah, under construction by a Chinese company, has been completed, and that the second stage will be completed in the spring of next year.

He mentioned that agreement has been reached on increasing the number of agricultural experts in order to expand agriculture in the kingdom. It was also decided to increase the number of Chinese experts working in the kingdom in the sphere of communications, and to hold a fair of Chinese products in the kingdom next year. In the health sphere, the kingdom is to be supplied with doctors and nurses for the new hospitals in the kingdom. At the end of his press conference the Chinese premier expressed his appreciation to the kingdom for the aid and backing which it extends to Nationalist China in various spheres.

Premier's Departure

LD181706 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1625 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jiddah--At 1800 this evening His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, the premier of Nationalist China, left Jiddah at the end of his 3-day state visit to the kingdom. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, was among those who saw off the Chinese premier.

Joint Communique

LD182030 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China, at the end of the visit to the kingdom by His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Republic of China, have issued a joint communique. Here is the text of the communique:

At the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, acting head of state, deputy premier and crown prince, Sun Yun-hsuan, the premier of the Republic of China, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 25-27 Shawwal 1399 of the Hijrah, corresponding to 16-18 September 1979.

The two sides conducted talks that were characterized by a spirit full of mutual understanding and firm friendship. The exchanged views on matters of common interest and on international issues in general. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the continued development of the political, economic and technical relations between the two countries. They also noted the agreement of their political aims and aspirations, which are based on traditional friendship and common interests. They stressed the aims of their two countries and peoples in defending peace, freedom and human rights against all kinds of injustice, aggression and persecution.

The two sides studied the Middle East issue and agreed to condemn the Israeli aggression on the Arab nation in general and on the Palestinian people in particular. They rejected the principle of annexing territory by force. They also insisted that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967, the first and foremost of which is holy Jerusalem. They also supported the Palestinian people in restoring their legitimate rights, including the right of self-determination, the right to return to their usurped homeland and to set up their independent state. They also strongly condemned Israel's barbaric aggression on southern Lebanon, which they regard as a flagrant defiance of the principles of the UN Charter, international norms and human rights. They stressed that it has become necessary for the international community to confront these aggressions. They also stressed their adherence to the principle of Lebanese unity and the safety of its territory. The two sides strongly denounced intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, in any shape or form.

They reviewed with satisfaction the fruitful results of the meetings of the standing joint committee for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, which met recently in Jiddah. His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan affirmed his country's sincere desire to continue to offer its experience in order to help Saudi Arabia meet the goals of its 5-year plan. His royal highness the crown prince expressed his appreciation of and gratitude for the effective contribution being made by the Republic of China in this respect.

The two sides discussed the situation in Asia and expressed their conviction that the efforts being made by the Republic of China to make freedom and human rights available to the Chinese will contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the region and the whole world.

The two sides stressed their adherence to the foundations on which cooperation between the two countries was built in the trade and economic fields in the interest of both peoples and countries. They stressed that an exchange of visits by officials, both in the past and at present, and at all levels, is likely to strengthen and expand the scope of their cooperation.

Mr Sun Yun-hsuan extended an invitation to his royal highness the crown prince to visit the Republic of China. The visit has been accepted with thanks. The date is to be fixed later.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS CONVENING ARAB SUMMIT

JN181051 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1015 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Sep--The UAE announced today its approval for attending any Arab summit provided this is well planned by a preliminary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers.

A responsible source in the UAE Foreign Ministry has stated that proceeding from the UAE policy which is always intent on preserving Arab solidarity, which believes that Arab contacts are important to consolidate this solidarity, and in view of the developments in the situation in southern Lebanon, the UAE is prepared to attend any Arab meeting, particularly at the summit level, provided this is well planned by a preliminary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, so that all resolutions would be compatible with the level of events and would serve the Arab nation's interests and safeguard its dignity and honor.

YAR

PRIME MINISTER VISITS TA'IZZ, IBB PROVINCES

JN181404 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani returned to San'a' last night following an inspection tour of Ibb and Ta'izz Provinces during which he investigated the conditions of the citizens and acquainted himself with the progress of work on various projects.

While on his way back to San'a' yesterday, the brother prime minister visited the Al-'Udayd region and delivered a speech at the meeting held on the occasion. He said: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: May the peace and blessings of God be upon his prophet. People of Al-'Udayd, brothers: Permit me first to convey to you the greetings of the leader of the march, the brother president and commander in chief of the armed forces, who sent me and my colleagues from the Council of Ministers to visit this noble part of our beloved homeland, the Yemen Arab Republic. Also permit me to thank you for the warm welcome given us.

In the past, we sacrificed our blood in order to maintain the republican regime and the revolution. Today, we are struggling with all our might to defend the gains achieved by the glorious 26 September revolution. This calls upon us all to continue the present course and to support and encourage all the public initiatives made in this region and everywhere in the republic to carry out development projects.

We thank the pioneers who began the work of building roads and schools and carrying out other projects. We promise you that the government will make its contribution to building any new schools needed by this region. We will also develop the water project and build a hospital in the Al-'Udayd region.

Brothers, reconstruction and development require stability. Without stability, peace and order in our beloved Yemen, we will not be able to move forward. What we have achieved so far has been due to peace and order. Therefore, we are all called upon to unify our efforts, close our ranks, repudiate all our differences and work together as one people whose sole aim is to develop and build the whole of Yemen.

If we are able to maintain the peace and order we are currently enjoying, we promise you that the republic will forge ahead and that the projects we have inaugurated are only the beginning of a major program. Brothers, the government and the entire state headed by the leader of the march, the brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, are working in unison to build and develop this country. It behooves the people to continue to cooperate with the government and state so that we can achieve all our aspirations. Once again, we thank you. Peace be upon you.

Presidential Briefing

JN181405 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at noon today brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. The prime minister gave the brother president a full report on his visit to Ta'izz and Ibb Provinces.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS DIRECTOR DIES IN CAR ACCIDENT

JN181304 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] The burial of Lt. Col Salam 'Abdallah ar-Razihi, director of the prime minister's office for provincial and district affairs, took place in a solemn funeral this morning. Ar-Razihi was martyred yesterday in a car accident upon his return [ba'da 'awdatihi] from Ta'izz Province, where he accompanied the brother prime minister during his tour of Ta'izz and Ibb Provinces and a number of districts in the two provinces.

The funeral was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Adb al-Ghani, the deputy prime ministers, the deputy president of the Higher Judicial Council, the chief of the army staffs, the ministers, People's Constituent Assembly members, Higher Reform Committee members, high-ranking army and security affairs officials and senior military and government officials.

PRESIDENT SALIH MEETS SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171542 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received a written message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries. The message was delivered by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal when he was received by the YAR president at noon today. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the message deals with the current situation in the Arab world and the region. He described the bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and Yemen as strong and bolstered by old ties of blood, neighborliness, kinship and faith.

Foreign Minister Departs

LD171544 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] San'a'--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, this afternoon left San'a' at the end of a brief visit to the YAR. During the visit his royal highness delivered a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his Excellency YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning the Arab situation and the relations between the two sister countries. [Passage indistinct]

KHALIL CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON SALE OF LAND

NC181138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 September--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has condemned the Israeli Government decision to permit Israeli citizens to buy land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that this decision is a prelude to exerting pressure on the Arab citizens to force them to sell their land.

Khalil further said that this decision, coupled with the continued establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab land, blatantly contravenes the spirit of peace and the Camp David accords. This decision is a new attempt to obliterate the Arab character of the Palestinian territory and to create a new situation that will prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their rights in their homeland.

Khalil added that Egypt, backed by the international community, strongly denounces these practices, which are opposed to international laws and to a genuine desire to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East question, a settlement that would be honored by all parties, particularly the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people have suffered suppression and domination. Egypt is working to remove the suffering of the Palestinian people and to enable them to regain their complete legitimate rights.

Khalil said that if Israel is trying to place one obstacle after another on this path--which is the only path to a just and permanent peace in the area--the firmness of the Egyptian stand backed by major world support will overcome these obstacles, as Egypt has done in the negotiations on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Khalil said: We will continue our efforts confident of the justice of our cause, of our strength and faith, and convinced that despite the clouds, the sun of freedom will rise and the Palestinian people will be masters in their homeland and will join the peoples who have broken their fetters and are looking forward to an era of peace, justice and prosperity. We warn Israel that its behavior will not stop the march of history toward the liberation of peoples.

AL-AKHBAR: CARTER, BEGIN INVITED TO ATTEND CELEBRATION

NC190638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 19 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that Egypt has invited U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to attend the international celebration marking the raising of the Egyptian flag over the fourth area from which Israel will withdraw in November.

GHALI SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON HAVANA DECLARATION

NC181744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 September--The Arab Republic of Egypt has reaffirmed that the false allegation that some paragraphs of the declaration of the recent nonalined conference in Havana connected with the efforts to establish a just and permanent peace in the Middle East were unanimously adopted by the participants in the conference contradicts the principles and objectives of the nonalined movement.

Egypt has declared its rejection and repudiation of this behavior and of the strange measures, which were unprecedented at an international conference, particularly those adopted during the final stages of the nonalined conference in Havana. Egypt explained that these measures constituted a violation of the norms established among states in their relations, which are based on respecting the principle of the sovereignty and political independence of each state, a matter considered to be one of the bases of the nonalined movement.

This is contained in a strongly worded message that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali sent today to Cuban President Fidel Castro in his capacity as chairman of the sixth nonalined summit. The message explains Egypt's views on certain paragraphs in the conference declaration in order to put matters in their proper perspective and to give a real, democratic picture of the vigilant opinion that is expressing the trends and resolutions of the conference.

In his message to the Cuban president, Dr Butrus Ghali explains that the contents of certain paragraphs of the nonalined summit declaration distort some aspects of Egypt's foreign policy to the extent that these paragraphs are considered a violation of the principles of nonalinement. He says that the contents of these paragraphs are untrue and that Security Council Resolution 242 is the main basis for solving the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Dr Ghali asserts that Egypt has faithfully observed the principles in this UN resolution. Moreover, Egypt has followed a coordinated course, from which it will not budge, that is based on the Jarring memorandum and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the OAU.

In concluding his message, Dr Butrus Ghali reaffirms that the proposal [presumably to condemn Egypt] which was announced under circumstances that showed, at the minimum, a disrespect for the free will of the nonalined states' representatives, constitutes both an infringement on the rights of Egypt as an independent state and an interference in its domestic affairs, and represents a blatant violation of the principles and aims of nonalinement.

The minister of state for foreign affairs then says: For all these reasons, Egypt rightly rejects the measure that was taken, which some at the conference believed to be correct. The measure is false and is a bending of the rule that stipulates that there must be a consensus of opinion on a proposal foisted upon the nonalined conference.

The message of Dr Butrus Ghali was delivered today to the Cuban president through diplomatic channels.

MENA has learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will send copies of this message to friendly states and will explain to them the concomitant implications of the venomous plan that a renegade minority tried to attribute to the nonalined conference, which has nothing to do with it. The plan threatens the unity of the nonalinement movement and deviates it from its proper course.

MUBARAK LEAVES WASHINGTON FOR VISIT TO VIENNA

NC181033 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left the U.S. Andrews Air Force Base early this morning en route to Vienna for an official visit to Austria. During his visit he will meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Mubarak met with President Jimmy Carter yesterday and handed him a message from President Anwar as-Sadat. During his 8-day visit to the United States Mubarak held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and with Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs.

Mubarak was seen off by Cyrus Vance, a number of senior U.S. officials, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghurbal; Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; military adviser to the president Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi--who are all currently visiting Washington--and the Egyptian Embassy staff in Washington.

Arrival in Vienna

NC181147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Vienna, 18 September--Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Vienna this morning from Washington on a 3-day visit to Austria at the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Chancellor Kreisky expressed his happiness that Husni Mubarak is visiting Austria, and said that this visit comes within the framework of the efforts the two countries are exerting for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Vienna after receiving the vice president in Vienna this morning, Chancellor Kreisky added: Husni Mubarak is a dear friend, and I am happy to meet with him once again, particularly on his way back from the United States, where he held important talks with 66 prominent personalities in the United States.

He said: We will also discuss the results of the nonaligned conference recently held in Havana, especially with regard to the PLO.

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky praised the role which Egypt is playing as [words indistinct] and maintains close ties with Austria. He said: We are working to develop these relations between the two countries in all fields, particularly in the economic field. He added that Austrian industrial institutions have a great opportunity to participate in Egyptian development plans.

Husni Mubarak stated that he is carrying a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Chancellor Kreisky, and said that he came to Vienna to discuss a number of important subjects with Chancellor Kreisky, who is a close friend of Egypt and of President Anwar as-Sadat. He said that these subjects will include the latest developments in the Middle East situation and bilateral relations.

Austrian President Kirchschlaeger will receive the vice president at 1545 today. They will review a number of international issues, particularly the Middle East issue and Egyptian-Austrian relations.

Meeting With Kirchschlaeger, Kreisky

NC181846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1746 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Vienna, 18 September--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has commended President as-Sadat's wise policy and Egypt's current efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Austrian president said he gave Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak a letter of greetings and esteem for President Anwar as-Sadat.

In a statement to MENA, President Kirchschlaeger expressed pleasure over his meeting with Vice President Mubarak this afternoon, which he said was fruitful and took place in an extremely cordial atmosphere. It is worth noting that the meeting, which was scheduled to last only 15 minutes, was extended to over an hour.

Meanwhile, talks between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Vice President Husni Mubarak began this evening and are continuing.

Dinner Speech

NC182205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Vienna, 18 September--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky hosted a dinner tonight in honor of Vice President Husni Mubarak and his wife. Members of the Egyptian and Austrian delegations attended.

The vice president delivered a speech during the dinner in which he praised the role Chancellor Kreisky played in establishing peace in the Middle East. He said that Austria, led by Kreisky, has made a great contribution toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East thanks to Kreisky's discernment, far-sightedness and deep faith in the goal. He added that the Austrian chancellor realized from the beginning that the Palestinian issue was the crux of the entire conflict and he made successive, brave steps toward achieving a just solution to this issue. He was a pioneer in his steps, by which he transcended all the traditional concepts. Mubarak asserted that Egypt was determined to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak Interview

NC182028 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that Egypt is working for the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights. He added that if the issue were merely the restoration of the occupied Egyptian territory, then there would have been no problem; but the aim is to solve the core of the conflict represented in the Palestinian problem.

In a statement today after his approximately 1-hour meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Husni Mubarak said that Egypt was prepared to participate in any international conference that could lead to a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

Answering a question by Austrian television on whether Egypt will accept an alternative to the Camp David framework, particularly after the stagnation period through which the peace process is now passing, the vice president answered: Where is this stagnation? He added: If we look at history, particularly after the October War, we find that something has been in motion since that time and that it is constantly progressing every day.

On the Israeli Government's recent decision permitting Israeli citizens to buy Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza, the Egyptian vice president said that this decision was an obstacle in the way of peace. He added: We are surprised by the statements of the Israeli officials, who sometimes create new obstacles in the way of peace. Husni Mubarak then asked whether the Israelis really want peace, saying: We have issued a statement in Cairo on the recent Israeli decision.

The vice president wondered about the reason preventing Jordan and King Husayn from participating in the current negotiations and about King Husayn's real reason for adopting such an attitude. The vice president went on: If King Husayn has an alternative that is better than what we seek, then we would be prepared to carry him on our shoulders in order to reach this solution.

Regarding his discussions with the Austrian chancellor, Husni Mubarak said: At our meeting we discussed issues concerning Egypt and Austria. We also discussed the Middle East question, and we will continue these discussions tomorrow.

Chancellor Kreisky and Husni Mubarak are scheduled to hold another meeting at 1700 tomorrow, Wednesday.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS DISAGREEMENT AMONG OPPOSITION ABROAD

LD180959 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch: "Disagreement Among Egyptian Opposition Groups Abroad"]

[Text] Paris--Well-informed Arab sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egyptian opposition abroad is now badly divided and that the recent arrest in Egypt of a large number of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party members and communists made that division even more acute.

It appears that the disagreement is due to the difference in the attitudes of Libya and Iraq over the form and concept of support for the Egyptian opposition abroad. The difference is reflected in the disagreement between the group that publishes the magazine AL-YASAR AL-'ARABI [THE ARAB LEFT] in Paris (a monthly supported by Libya) and the group that publishes the magazine 23 JULY in London (a weekly supported by Iraq).

The disagreement began a few months ago following the wave of arrests and liquidation against Iraqi Communist Party members and supporters, the party's expulsion from the ruling National Front in Iraq and the party leaders' escape to the socialist countries. The Iraqi Communist Party then issued several statements, some of which were published in AL-YASAR AL-'ARABI, which declared its support for the Iraqi Communist Party and denounced the Iraqi official stand, which the 23 JULY magazine group had been supporting.

It remains to be said that disagreement among the Egyptian opposition abroad does not stop there. In fact, only its opposition to President as-Sadat and his policies brings this opposition group together, whereas it is divided by its different affiliations and by disagreement over the method of future action.

There is no doubt that the steps now being taken by the Egyptian Communist Party to seek rapprochement with the Muslim Brotherhood will not meet with unanimous acceptance by the other opposition groups.

CLANDESTINE RADIO WARNS EGYPTIAN ARMY OF FUTURE COURSE

JN181917 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 14 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Officers and soldiers: Army of 'Urabi [Egyptian revolutionary leader of the 1880's] rebelling against colonialism and against the agent of [words indistinct] their tool in oppressing the Egyptian people or [words indistinct] the Arab peoples.

You refused to serve as the tool of colonialism, to strike against peoples struggling for their liberty, even if these were not Arab. You refused to join the ranks of the armed forces, which were gathered by U.S. colonialism from the four corners of the earth, to fight the Korean people under the UN flag.

Brave Army of Egypt; [Words indistinct] against monarchy, reaction and colonialism. You recorded the glorious 23 July Revolution in the pages of history. This revolution has become [words indistinct] of (?colonized) peoples. You were a thorn in the side of colonialism, extending assistance to oppressed peoples in Africa, Asia, Palestine, Algeria, Yemen and the Congo.

Today, As-Sadat has come to blacken this white page and glittering image, to make you the tool of imperialism and to use you in striking at the Congolese people's revolution against Mobuto's regime, the revolution of the Arab people in Dhofar against Sultan Qabus' regime, and the Afghan people's revolution against colonialism and feudalism. Last but not least, he is sending you to the Western Sahara, to back King Hassan II's designs of expansion and domination. [Words indistinct] colonialism and slavery of the Western Saharan people, the heroes of the POLISARIO and the Algerian Army. As-Sadat wants to shed Arab blood with Arab hands, to inflict defeat on the Arabs with Arab hands, in implementation of the ever-present colonialist scheme.

Arab Army of Egypt: Where will you find yourself in future if agent As-Sadat's course continues? You might find yourself side by side and in the same trench with Israel's Zionist army, using the same weapons and striking together against your brothers in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, or even Saudi Arabia, Bahrain or others, in order to realize the dream of greater Israel--from the Nile to the Euphrates--and to bring about the victory of U.S. colonialism.

Arab Army of Egypt: It is your turn to speak out.

CLANDESTINE RADIO CRITICIZES AS-SADAT'S POLICIES, ACTIONS

JN182057 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 16 Sep 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As-Sadat thinks he can implement the tripartite Camp David conspiracy with no opposition from the Egyptian people. As a precaution against any trouble or problems he might have to face, As-Sadat dissolved the People's Assembly and held new sham elections. With forgery and deception, he bought his assembly of (?landowners). He then struck again when he arrested Egyptian leftists and members of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG]. He threw them in jail and practiced the ugliest forms of torture against them.

As-Sadat thinks he can [words indistinct] and intimidate the Egyptian people. [Words indistinct] goes to excesses in his great conspiracy, in collaboration with his U.S. masters and Israeli allies, against the Arab peoples and liberation movements [words indistinct]. However, the Egyptian people are lying in wait for him. The patriotic Egyptian elements will not remain idle. The NPUG, which truthfully expresses the national aspirations of these people, remains steadfast in the face of the ferocious onslaught. Despite the campaigns of suppression, torture and persecution and [words indistinct], the NPUG continues to issue its statements condemning the policy of agentry and the path of treason. The NPUG continues to rally the (?heroes), day after day. Its members are increasing every day, due to its courageous and brave stands.

The steadfastness of the NPUG--which includes in its ranks the various sectors of national action--Marxists, Nasirites, [words indistinct], patriotic intellectuals, productive capitalists and students--will not be in vain. The NPUG's courageous stands (?attract) all Egyptian nationalists and all other party groupings.

The Socialist Action Party [Hizb al-Amal al-Ishtiraki] has issued several statements revealing its opposition to the practices of treason and subservience. It announced its rejection of the sale of oil to Israel and provision of Nile waters to the Negev Desert. It also announced its rejection of the use of our soldiers to fight in land that is not Egyptian. The Party of Liberals [Hizb al-Ahrar] issued a statement rejecting the use of our troops in Morocco to fight against Algeria and the POLISARIO Front.

Even in the ranks of As-Sadat's party itself, whispers are being heard denouncing treason, the supply of Israel with Nile waters and the use of our armed forces in the role of policeman against liberation movements.

The NPUG's steadfastness will not go in vain. The voices of the opposition are rising and diversifying. This time, the opposition is heard in quarters from which As-Sadat thinks support should come.

Despite all the campaigns of suppression and torture, despite the terror and persecution, despite the armored vehicles that patrol the streets at night, despite the patrols that tour the streets and the quarters in the day, despite the CIA's support and despite the support of the Israeli intelligence service and security men, As-Sadat will not be able to prevent the sweeping [words indistinct] that will uproot the treason and agentry represented in his regime.

CLANDESTINE RADIO NOTES IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

JN171530 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1930 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee held an ordinary meeting in late July 1979, in which it discussed developments in the domestic, Arab and international situations. It approved a full report on the domestic situation that defines the views of the party, which raises the slogan "For the sake of a patriotic democratic front to eliminate the dictatorial regime and to establish a democratic regime in Iraq."

The report, which was published in late August 1979, explains the Iraqi Ba'th regime's domination of all political, economic and social aspects of life. It also defines the party's tasks in destroying the ruling dictatorial regime and in establishing a national coalition government, in order to eliminate the policy of repression, to work to spread democracy, to end the anomalous situation, to resolve the Kurdish question within the framework of self-rule, to transform the army into a democratic institution through use of scientific planning and to protect and enhance the gains of the working class and the peasants. The report says that the task of the party is to effectively participate in the Arab nation's battle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, in order to foil the Camp David plot, liberate the occupied Arab areas, support the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO's leadership, consolidate [words indistinct] solidarity among the Arab peoples, proceed [words indistinct] on a democratic basis, follow an independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, promote the nonalined movement, defend peace and international detente, and cooperate with the Soviet Union and the world's progressive forces.

SAUDI KING's ENVOY GIVES MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN181540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 September--President Saddam Husayn has received a verbal message from his Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia relating to the current Arab situation and to the two fraternal countries' relations and ways of promoting these relations.

The message was conveyed by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister and King Khalid's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, when he met with the president here today. It will be recalled that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Baghdad earlier today, as part of a tour of a number of Arab states for the same purpose.

Leaves Baghdad

JN181834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 September--This evening, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Baghdad after a brief visit to Iraq. Prince al-Faysal stated that he conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al'Aziz, related to the current situation in the Arab region and to relations between the two fraternal countries.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND GULF OIL MINISTERS MEETING

JN190821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 September--Iraq has decided to participate in the meeting to be held by the oil ministers of the Arab Gulf countries next Sunday in the Saudi city of At-Ta'if. The Iraqi delegation which will be headed by Tayih 'Abd Al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister. It will include a number of experts and advisers from the Oil Ministry.

BA'TH OFFICIAL MEETS BRITISH REVOLUTIONARY PARTY DELEGATION

JN160755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0734 GMT 16 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 September--Na'im Haddad, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met here last night with the delegation of the British Revolutionary Labor Party led by (Jerry Healey), secretary general of the party.

During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab situation and the struggle to regain the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, to liberate the occupied Arab areas and to confront the capitulationist solutions. The two sides also discussed several topics of joint interest.

The secretary general of the British Revolutionary Labor Party asserted his party's solidarity with the Arab cause against Zionism and against the Camp David agreements in part and as a whole.

The delegation of the British Revolutionary Labor Party arrived in Iraq early yesterday in response to an invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

BA'TH PARTY, PFLP-GC HOLD TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN181901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 September--A second session of talks was held this evening between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Na'im Haddad, party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and the PFLP-General Command Delegation led by Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the front.

During this session, the talks that began the day before yesterday were continued. The two sides reviewed the current Arab situation and its effects on the Palestine cause, as this cause is the axis of the Arab struggle. They also discussed relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the front.

VOM REPORTS SADDAM HUSAYN 31 JUL CABINET SPEECH

JN181449 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has stressed the need to render all cells in the society and state homogeneous in their spirit of work and well-structured in their direction. The large qualitative differences between one link and another--whether in accuracy, sincerity, perseverance or consultation--should be abolished, he said.

Addressing a cabinet meeting he chaired on 31 July, the president said that renaissance cannot be achieved by any group, regardless of its size and qualitative importance, if it isolates itself from the society's positive influence upon it and from those subordinate to it.

The president added: We want the minister's office to be the office of the people's son and to be perceived as such by the people. We want this to be a fixed tradition in our system. It should not be an office where a traditional official practices his duties. He pointed out that the ministers should undertake the duty of enlightening the people, for whom they are responsible, so that these people can understand their rights, duties and the way to carry them out correctly.

The president affirmed that the minister is the initial person in his field responsible for representing party theory in the state and the first point of reference in his sector in terms of applying and explaining the party's provisions on the application of party theory to social and economic life and on increasing understanding of the sequence of administrative relations between the superior and the subordinate as well as in other relationships.

TRADE UNDER SECRETARY RETURNS FROM TOUR 18 SEP

JN181952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 September--Iraqi Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah returned to Baghdad tonight at the end of a tour that has taken him to Algeria, Turkey, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. 'Awdah said that he and the officials of the states he visited discussed ways of promoting bilateral trade relations.

CANADIAN ENVOY STANSFIELD MEETS WITH KING HUSAYN

JN171752 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Sep 79 JN

[Text] At the Royal Court today, His Majesty King Husayn received Robert Stansfield, the Canadian Government's envoy to the Middle East, who is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of various states in the area.

Discussion during the meeting centered on the Middle East issue and its recent developments. His majesty the king outlined Jordan's stand and the Arab point of view on recent developments in the area. Bilateral relations were also discussed. The two sides agreeing on the need to further promote Jordanian Canadian relations in all fields.

Received By Hasan Ibrahim

JN171753 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Robert Stansfield, representative of the Canadian prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him today.

Hasan Ibrahim and members of the Canadian delegation reviewed the Middle East situation and its various dimensions. The minister stressed Jordan's principles on any attempt to reach a comprehensive settlement and on establishing a just and lasting peace in the area. Ibrahim underlined the significant spiritual status of Jerusalem for both the Islamic and Christian worlds. He stressed the importance of restoring Arab sovereignty over the holy city and the rejection of any legislative, administrative or political measures imposed by the Israelis in Jerusalem. This includes the ongoing attempts to transfer foreign embassies there.

He emphasized that all Israeli measures in Arab Jerusalem since 28 June 1967 are in blatant violation of all international regulations, a fact reflected in UN Security Council and UNESCO resolutions, which have unanimously rejected and condemned Israel's illegitimate measures in Arab Jerusalem. Minister Ibrahim stressed the gravity of any Canadian decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem, a step which would only drag Canada into the Middle East crisis and further complicate the issue. Such a step, Minister Ibrahim underlined, would also present another obstacle to the establishment of comprehensive peace. Minister Ibrahim and his host also discussed bilateral relations in the fields of economy, trade and aviation. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian ambassador to Canada and the Canadian ambassador in Amman.

Meeting With Prince Hasan

JN181503 Amman JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 18 September--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan met today with Robert Stansfield, the Canadian Government's envoy to the Middle East. His highness explained Jordan's stand on the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, particularly the Jerusalem issue, to Stansfield and his accompanying delegation. He used pictures, figures and facts to expose both the dimensions of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories and Israel's attempts to change Jerusalem's historic and demographic landmarks. During the meeting, the two sides also reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in the economic, trade and scientific research fields.

Meets Former Jerusalem Governor

JN181933 Doha QNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 18 September--Anwar al-Khatib, the governor of Jerusalem [former governor of east Jerusalem], who is currently visiting Jordan, met today with Canadian envoy Robert Stansfield, who arrived in Amman yesterday on a 5-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent, Al-Khatib said that this meeting took place at the Canadian envoy's request, adding that it was scheduled to take place in the occupied territory sometime last week, but was postponed due to the Jerusalem mayor's visit to Jordan.

Al-Khatib said: During the meeting, I warned Stansfield of the consequences of any attempt by the Canadian Government to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, since such a move would prove detrimental to Canadian interests in the region, harm Canada's reputation in the world and encourage the Israeli occupation forces to continue their defiance of the international community, which refuses to recognize the annexation of Jerusalem and rejects any procedures that affect the holy city's position.

Al-Khatib added: I reminded the Canadian envoy of Canada's offense against the Palestinian people and their hopes in building a Canadian park on the site of the following demolished Arab ;villages in the West Bank: 'Imwas, Bayt Nuba and Yalu. This is an act of continued challenge and provocation on Canada's part to the feelings of the Arab inhabitants who are the legitimate owners of the land.

Al-Khatib's meeting with the Canadian envoy, who is on a fact-finding tour of the region, is significant because Al-Khatib is the Jordanian Government's official representative in Jerusalem and all consuls of the countries that do not recognize the legitimacy of the Zionist entity's annexation of Jerusalem submit their credentials to Al-Khatib, in a accordance with acknowledged diplomatic protocol.

Al-Khatib quoted the Canadian envoy as saying that there is some ambiguity, which was not apparent to the Canadian Government, in relation to the holy city of Jerusalem.

JESSE JACKSON ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT

JN190751 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 19 JN

['Adnan al-Katib dispatch]

[Text] New York--The Jordanian Diplomatic Mission to the United Nations issued a press statement yesterday which stated that the Jordanian Government has invited the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Operation Push Organization chairman and a prominent U.S. black leader, to visit Jordan during his Middle East tour. The statement says that the Reverend Jackson has gratefully accepted this invitation. It is to be recalled that the Reverent Jackson will soon conduct a fact-finding mission to the area to investigate peace prospects in the Middle East.

AD-DUSTUR RAPS ISRAELI DECISION ON LAND PURCHASES

JN171119 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Yesterday, Israel took another step reiterating its expansionist schemes and aggressive designs when it allowed Jews to purchase land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Commenting on the subject, AD-DUSTUR writes the following: Israel has decided to allow Jews to purchase lands and properties in the West Bank and Gaza Strip because the Camp David accords, which were basically founded on Begin's plan regarding the local administration, condone such an Israeli measure. The rejections which are often made by Cairo and Washington are merely meant to throw dust in the Arabs eyes.

AD-Dustur adds: The Israeli decision is only a link in the series of decision that were previously made which consider the Palestinian land as an Israeli liberated land. It is regrettable that so far the international community has not been convinced by the Arabs to shoulder its responsibilities toward the peace process in the area.

The Israeli decision affirms its objective to unilaterally solve the dispute by means of imposing the policy of fait accompli. This however, now comes under the protection of the Camp David accords and Israel's alliances to Egypt and the United States.

Certainly, the Israeli Government decision will necessarily be followed by other measures by the occupation authorities to impose very severe pressures to force the Palestinian citizens to emigrate and to seize their land and property. This will either take place by the calling in of the accumulative income taxes or by confiscating the absentee property or by purchasing land from weak-minded persons.

Vis-a-vis this painful outcome in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it is incumbent on the Arabs to move on the pan-Arab level to contain and abort the Israeli measures before these become a fait accompli.

The Palestinian people inside the occupied territories are requested more than any time before to cling to their national soil and not to succumb to the Zionist pressures which are aimed at annihilating the Palestinian presence and at creating the racist Zionist entity at the expense of this presence.

AID INSTALLMENT RECEIVED FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN181844 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Muhammad Ad-Dabbas said that the Finance Ministry received the $119 million second installment of aid for the current fiscal year from Saudi Arabia today, in accord with the support approved by the Baghdad summit.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH ADF COMMANDER

NC171325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib this morning and reviewed the general security situation--particularly the situation relating to the ADF. After the meeting, Brigadier General al-Khatib said: I briefed President Sarkis on the security situation and received his recommendations on this subject.

Answering a question, he said that he had visited Damascus and that the atmosphere of the discussions with the Syrian officials was good.

Asked about security arrangements for reopening the old Sidon road, the ADF Commander said: This subject is still being studied.

VOL: SYRIAN SPECIAL FORCE WITHDRAWN 17 SEP

NC181826 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] A local news agency has reported that a company estimated at 200 members of the Syrian special force deployed with the Syrian Deterrent Forces was withdrawn yesterday from Lebanon. This force was deployed in the area between Sidon and Jazzin and has returned to Syria.

FATAH'S ABU JIHAD COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH

JN190748 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and member of the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command, said that the confrontation with the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and its consequences is the main issue facing the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement.

He said that the remarks by the enemy's minister of war, Weizman, in Washington confirm the Zionist decision to pursue a policy of aggression against our Palestinian and Lebanese people. He said that this is a warning, the danger about which the Arab nation should be aware.

Abu Jihad was speaking to journalists after his return from southern Lebanon yesterday. He said that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement avoid giving the enemy any justification or pretext for his aggression. He asserted that the inhabitants of southern Lebanon are aware that the recent bombardment was not a result of operations by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement but were intended to create problems for them, cause confusion and use the enemy agents to incite sedition.

'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT, CHAIRS MEETING

JN190743 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu 'Ammar returned to Beirut last night, where he presided over a meeting of the Joint Command of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. The commander in chief reviewed the results of his recent visit and stressed the need to redouble efforts to confront the conspiracies of the Camp David parties in light of the military escalation by the Israelis and the militias in southern Lebanon. Earlier, 'Arafat met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus at 1700 yesterday.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN181940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] At 1700 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Their discussions dealt with developments in the Palestinian issue.

'Arafat reviewed the results of his visits to Spain, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. It was affirmed that action should be intensified against the conspiracy of capitulation represented in the Camp David accords and against those who cooperate with these accords.

AL-ASAD, ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID HOLD TELEPHONE CONTACT

JN181945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] A telephone contact was held yesterday between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The conversation dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon.

AL-ASAD CHAIRS NATIONAL FRONT COMMAND MEETING

JN190617 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad presided over a meeting of the National Progressive Front Central Command at 2000 yesterday. The Central Command reviewed the current situation in the Arab area, developments related to the Arab-Zionist conflict, ways of strengthening Arab steadfastness and the contacts which have taken place in this regard aimed at strengthening the efforts to thwart the conspiratorial schemes against the Arab nation represented by the Camp David accords and the capitulatory treaty signed by As-Sadat.

On reviewing the results of the sixth nonalined summit conference held in Havana, the Central Command highly valued these results, Syria's role at the conference and President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts to win support for Arab rights and the Arab cause. The meeting ended at a late hour last night.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION MEETS BA'TH PARTY LEADER

JN181532 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 18 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 September--At noon today, Comrade Yusuf al-As'ad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the Syrian Arab-Romanian Friendship Society, received a delegation of the Romanian People's Councils and State Administration under Ion Gheorghe, Romanian People's Councils and State Administration deputy chairman and Romanian Communist Party Central Committee member. The Romanian ambassador in Damascus also attended the meeting.

During the meeting, discussion centered on bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and on ways of developing them.

Comrade Al-As'ad affirmed that the Syrian Arab-Romanian Friendship Society contributes effectively to further developing their bilateral relations and that the exchange of delegations contributes to bolstering the relations, which were founded by Presidents al-Asad and Ceausescu.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DECORATES, ADDRESSES NEWLY TRAINED SOLDIERS

LD181142 Tripoli JANA in English 0942 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 18 September, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, greeted myriads of citizens who have completed their general military training course and awarded them the Badge of the Great Al-Fatah Revolution. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally presented the tops of these batches with the award. He declared it was in appreciation of their enrollment of the general military training and of their quick conversion from civilians to soldiers capable of carrying arms to defend the revolution and its gigantic achievements.

Addressing the newly trained soldiers, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "You are an ideal example in terms of nationalism and readiness to defend your nation. By joining the general military training course you have implemented one of the revolution's dicta, namely the necessity for an armed people." He added that the military training is quickly building up the armed people, a guarantee to freedom, a confirmation of their authority and a cornerstone of the Jamahiriyah's society which possesses authority, wealth and arms. He went on to say that the authority which used to frighten the masses was handed to them through people's congresses and committees.

Another source of fear for the masses was the wealth, which led to their exploitation, the control of their possessions and the sucking of their sweat and blood, [but] has now become a free for all, since the wage-workers have become partners, the land a general property and the houses the possession of their tenants.

"Arms which were the most dangerous means of terrorizing the people were gradually placed in the hands of the masses." He said authority, wealth and arms are no more a source of fear but are now controlled by the masses.

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY EXPELS 1,000 PALESTINIAN TEACHERS

NC182209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2148 GMT 18 Sep 79 NC

[Text] London, 18 September--AL-JIHAD, the organ of the Libyan National Democratic Movement, published in London, reports that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has ordered the expulsion and immediate deportation of 1,000 Palestinian teachers working in Libya. The paper wonders why Al-Qadhdhafi wants to add to the pains and difficulties of the Palestinians, saying: Is this how Al-Qadhdhafi wants to liberate Palestine? The paper points out that there are approximately 250,000 foreigners working in Libya, saying: Has the colonel become tired of 1,000 Palestinian teachers who earn their living by their work?

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES UNITED ARAB EMIRATES PRESIDENT

LD181332 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ifrane, 18 Sep (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco received here Monday Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, who is on a private visit to Morocco.

The UAE president was accompanied by Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Ma'la, crown prince of the Emirate of Umm al-Qaiwain; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid, chief of staff of the armed forces; Ahmed Khalifa as-Suwaydi, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmed ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture; Sa'id al-Ghabbash, minister of planning; Sa'id Darmaki, chief of protocol; Ali Chorafa, director of the president's cabinet; and Muhammad Fahd, UAE ambassador to Rabat.

Members of the Moroccan Government, headed by the prime minister and the king's advisers, attended the audience. Afterwards, the sovereign and the president held a tete-a-tete talk. On the other hand, King Hassan II offered a lunch party in the honor of Shaykh Zayid and the delegation accompanying him.

PAPER QUESTIONS WISDOM OF ACCEPTING ARMS FROM EGYPT

LD181141 Casablanca AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 6 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Where Are We Going With Our Sacred Cause?"]

[Text] Indisputably Morocco has the right, indeed the duty, to purchase arms to defend its territory and territorial integrity. Indisputably also, it has the right and indeed the duty to enlist political support for its cause in all fields and domains. But what cannot be accepted, at least by all the people of Morocco, is that this be done at the expense of the basic pan-Arab, national principles and options.

The Egyptian regime has placed itself openly and insistently in the position of adversary to the Arab-cause--the cause of Palestine. It is now continuing to build relations of "friendship and cooperation" with Israel while, in the meantime, continuing its attacks on the Palestinian revolution and all the Arab states which opposed the Egyptian regime's deviationist line, including states which have given it a lot of money and arms.

The Egyptian regime is isolated in the Arab, African and international domains. Therefore, when it tries to export its "support" or ship "arms" to Morocco, it is actually exporting to it further isolation, more adversaries and enemies, and more problems.

Accepting and welcoming the Egyptian regime's "support" means accepting numerous, mounting complicated problems and seeking to create more adversaries to our national cause within the Arab arena. As-Sadat now stands objectively and personally opposed to the Palestinian revolution. Do we want the Palestinian revolution to stand objectively and personally against us? Do we want to push it or some of its groups into reacting seriously, such as sending fighters and arms to the POLISARIO Front--Algeria--and thus put ourselves in a state of military confrontation with the Palestinians?

What about our battle in the international field? Would not the "arms" which As-Sadat might send us constitute an excuse for hostile states to send more arms and volunteers to the POLISARIO?

Morocco does not need the Egyptian regime's "arms" because that regime's arms at present do not differ in their political effect from the "arms" of Israel.

Military results do not depend on more weapons; they depend primarily on political will.

Where are we going with our sacred cause?

TUNISIA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT TALKS WITH BOURGUIBA 17 SEPTEMBER

LD172035 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] At 1830 today President Bourguiba received in audience at the Republican Palace in Carthage Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

After the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat told TAP: I was anxious to meet the president at this time in particular, when our Arab nation is experiencing a grave and important stage with regard to its future in the wake of the signing of the Camp David agreements and the intensification of intrigue against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. We discussed all these with the president, and in particular the continued Israeli military attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples; also, means of consolidating the Arab position in confronting the continued plots against our Arab nation and especially the imperialist and Zionist-American plots which are represented in the very modern U.S. arms, some of which are internationally banned, and which are being used against our Lebanese and Palestinian people in the south of Lebanon. [passage indistinct]

End of Visit

LD172330 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Prime Minister Nouira gave a dinner Monday night in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat left Tunis-Carthage International Airport the same evening after completing his visit to Tunisia. He was seen off by Nouira and other officials.

OPPOSITION LEADER SAYS MILITARY COUP THWARTED

NC151435 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 15 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Algiers, 15 Sep (AFP)--A military coup in Tunisia has been nipped in the bud, a Tunisian opposition leader inexile here said today. Ibrahim Tobal predicted a "massive purge" in the Tunisian Army over the next few weeks following the discovery of the coup plans involving three generals, the Tunisian chief public prosecutor and the recently-sacked minister of defence. Mr Tobal, who leads the Tunisian National Opposition Movement, said that Western diplomats in Tunis and a Tunisian military attache in Europe tipped off President Habib Bourguiba about the coup, intended to remove Prime Minister and President-Designate Hedi Nouira from the leadership of the government and Tunisia's Destourian Socialist Party (PSD). The coup, allegedly prepared four months ago by then Defence Minister Abdallah Farhat while President Bourguiba was undergoing medical treatment in France, was stifled five days ago, Mr Tobal added. The other principal plotters were three recently promoted generals, including Security Forces Commander Zin Abidin ben Ali and Chief of the Army General Staff Ben Sheikh, along with Chief Public Prosecutor Mohammed Farhat, brother of Abdallah. Mr. Tobal added that some members of the Central Committee of the PSD, Tunisia's only political party, had been forced to resign by President Bourguiba only days after they were elected at the last party congress. He named two of them as Hedi Baccouche and a Mr Triki. Mr Tobal, who has been in exile for several years, called on "militants and young officers of the Tunisian Army" to exercise "great vigilance in the face of the bloody schemes by the different cliques in the Destourian regime, which was born in violence and will end in violence."

WESTERN SAHARA

LAMINE INTERVIEWED ON EGYPTIAN-MOROCCAN COOPERATION

LD171520 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Lamine, prime minister of the Saharan Government, has given an interview to AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, which it published this morning. In the course of his reply to a number of questions, Mohamed Lamine referred to the collusion between the Cairo and Rabat regimes--collusion that has become apparent from As-Sadat's declaration of his military support for the Moroccan regime in the criminal expansionist war it is waging against the Saharan people. The Saharan prime minister declared that the Moroccan king was the one who asked As-Sadat for military support and that a number of Egyptian aircraft have actually arrived in Morocco. Mohamed Lamine stressed that the Moroccan king, by turning to As-Sadat for military support, has affirmed the role drawn up by the Rabat regime [word indistinct] and that this support will be of no use to this regime but will turn against it. He added that the Moroccan regime wants to show to those who are concerned, regardless of the Arab boycott, that it remains As-Sadat's ally.

In response to a question about As-Sadat's reasons for supporting the Rabat regime, Mohamed Lamine replied that As-Sadat wants to break out of his isolation, first of all, and to draw the attention of the Egyptians away from their internal problems by igniting wars in other regions. We also have not forgotten that the Moroccan regime was the first to pave the way for As-Sadat to proceed with his act of high treason. Moreover, the relationship between the Moroccan regime and the Zionists is well known. And so is the Moroccan king's theory of an intermarriage between Arab money and Jewish brains. Accordingly, As-Sadat must pay back the favor, especially under present circumstances when Morocco is suffering a strangling crisis as a result of its expansionist war and the defeat it is continuously suffering. In reply to another question, Mohamed Lamine went on to add that As-Sadat's intervention on the side of the Moroccan regime in its expansionist war came at the instigation of a major power, whose identity it is not time to disclose. The aim of all this is to call on the imperialist West to stand on the side of the Moroccan regime in an attempt to extricate it from its crisis.

Mohamed Lamine, after describing the collusion between Cairo and Rabat as being like one drowning man clinging to another, added in reply to a question about the claims of the authorities of the Rabat regime: In their view we were Algerian mercenaries from the beginning until 1977. After that the POLISARIO became a mixture of elements from Mali, Niger, southern Algeria, southern Morocco and north Mauritania. In 1978, they produced a new theory which said that we were composed of Cuban, Vietnamese and Algerian forces. Today, they are discovering anew that we are Mauritanians. In answering a question about relations between the POLISARIO and Mauritania, the Saharan prime minister stressed that there is no alliance between the POLISARIO and Mauritania, just as in the past there was no relationship between it and royalist Morocco. We have solved an outstanding problem between us and the matter is over. For this reason Moroccan pressure on Mauritania did not create contradictions between us, but instead will lead to greater cohesion between us.

At the end of his interview the Saharan prime minister declared: We address a fraternal call to all Arabs following the exposure of the Moroccan-As-Sadat alliance to stand on the side of the Saharan people in their struggle for national independence and in order to carry out their national role against this unholy alliance. I would like to tell those who have remained silent before this strange phenonenom that he who remains silent about the right is the same as the one who speaks evil.

BEGIN SPEAKS ON TIME REPORT, POLITICAL ISSUES

TA190715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Menahem Begin repeated his promise that Israel would do everything to fulfill the Camp David agreements. President as-Sadat said in Haifa, the prime minister declared, that he had been happy to see Jews and Arabs living together. After all, this was the objective of the autonomy, the prime minister stressed. Mr Begin was speaking in the Knesset to businessmen from Europe and the United States and our correspondent Razi Barqay also listened to his remarks.

[Barqay] The time was 2000 and the prime minister was accompanied by his wife. He began his political speech with a short response, which caused laughter among his audience, to what the U.S. weekly TIME published.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] In connection with certain news items which were published for the last 2 days in and through a famous weekly, I would like to inform you that this is the 3d hour of my work during the day, [laughter] which started quite early, but I have to deal with serious issues and, therefore, we shall gloss over what I will not even call by its proper name and remind ourselves that this is the anniversary of the Camp David agreements. [end recording]

[Barqay] And on the anniversary of these agreements, the prime minister condemned the attacks by countries and leaders expressing reservations about the peace treaty with Egypt. The nonalined countries and the Soviet bloc countries, Begin said, were not contributing to the peace efforts.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] Mr Kosygin was in Aden or in southern Yemen, as it is called now, and condemned the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. In Havana, several scores so-called nonalined countries--in Havana a resolution was adopted condemning the peace treaty. Ladies and gentlemen, is it not a paradox? My dear friends, it is absolutely beyond our comprehension. [end recording]

[Barqay] They condemn a peace agreement which comes to put an end to wars. And, on the matter of the PLO, Menahem Begin again explained to his audience: We will not appease public opinion at the expense of endangering our security here. Peace treaties with Arab countries, certainly. A Palestinian state, recognition of the PLO, certainly not.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] I extended an invitation to King Husayn to come to Jerusalem and, ultimately, if he wants me to come to his capital city, I would go. If he prefers neutral ground, I would go. I suggested to President al-Asad to come to Jerusalem, as President as-Sadat did, or if he prefers, then I would go to Damascus, or if he prefers again, neutral ground, go any other place. I will not extend any invitation to that head of the organization of professional killers called the PLO, bent on the complete destruction of the country which I swore as prime minister to serve and preserve. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ: BEGIN SHOULD NOT FEAR POLITICAL OPPONENTS

TA181534 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Sep 79 p 11 TA

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "Begin's Fears"]

[Text] "We had a respectable talk," Prime Minister Menahem Begin told his fellow ministers at the end of Sunday's Cabinet session. [paragraph continues]

Begin looked satisfied: The meeting was conducted in a relaxed manner, there were no screams or calumnies. Begin was so pleased that he could not help sharing his happiness with the ministers.

Begin's remark testifies to his fear of stormy sessions more than it indicates that a normal Cabinet debate was held. It sounds more like a sigh of relief than an expression of complacency. Increasingly Menahem Begin is losing his image as the manager of a circus who tames wild animals by lifting his whip, looking like a lazy teacher of a naughty class who thanks God and his students every time the lesson comes peacefully to its end.

Pedants could ask Menahem Begin what was so normal about Sunday's Cabinet session: Was it the outburst of Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i who severely criticized the investment curtailment plan submitted by Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor? (Moda'i said, more or less: "What kind of plan is this? What kind of proposal is this? This is simply not serious! There is nothing serious here! How can such a thing be proposed?") Another point: The discovery that the prime minister and other ministers bypass the government's legal adviser and do not ask his opinion on vital issues such as the legal validity of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on supervision over security arrangements in the Sinai and its agreement with the Camp David accords, the legal validity of various wage agreements in the public sector and the question of land ownership in sites allocated for settlement beyond the green line.

However, Menahem Begin regards a meeting held in a more or less (except for one or two outbursts) respectable manner as a remarkable, happy event. We should dwell upon this feeling of the prime minister.

An outsider would think that Yitzhaq Moda'i's outburst at Sunday's Cabinet session called for some kind of reaction on the part of the prime minister. One could expect one of two things: that Begin ask the energy minister to change his tone at once and be careful with his expressions at the Cabinet table or, at least, to call him after the meeting and tell him that he expects that the Cabinet session be held in a polite and civilized manner.

Begin did not choose either path. He silently sat in his chair, listened to Moda'i's angry remarks and let the storm abate.

Menahem Begin's allowing such violent utterances introduced to the Cabinet hall by Ministers Ari'el Sharon and Yitzhaq Moda'i attests to his political anxiety. Like any other politician, Begin is worried about the stability of his government. Like other prime ministers preceding him, he is intent first and foremost on assuring the government of sufficiently wide parliamentary support necessary for it to remain in power.

Begin is worried about the reduction of the Likud's parliamentary basis: Messrs Moshe Shamir, Ge'ula Kohen and Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi left the main faction. The division of La'am and the Democratic Movement for Change justify real fears concerning the stability of the government. So far, we have enumerated real political fears.

However, are there any grounds for Begin's belief that after these changes, the integrity of the Coalition in its present form is still endangered? Or better than that: Will Begin's exaggerated anxiety over the stability of his government undermine its integrity and provoke further dissent?

Last week Menahem Begin got caught in a crossroads: On the one hand, he feared the Democratic Movement would leave his government and, on the other hand, he was anxious about Ari'el Sharon turning his back on him and joining the Revival Movement founded by Professor Yuval Ne'eman.

How well founded are these apprehensions? It seems that any educated person--and everybody agrees Begin is a very experienced politician whose specialty is internal political maneuvering--knows that the Democratic Movement will not leave the government. This faction does not have anything to do outside the cozy nest of the Coalition. Any child knows that this faction is doomed to disappear from the political arena. Whatever its institutions decide in December, its three ministers and five Knesset members will then display considerable personal resources: Either they work jointly in order to remain in the Coalition or they split and each goes his own way. Apparently the leader will be Shmu'el Tamir, who will sweep the majority of the movement's Knesset members with him.

The justice minister's direction is clear: back to the Likud or to remain in the Cabinet. Why then was Begin so anxious last week when he heard Yiga'el Yadin's threats?

A realistic assessment should ease the prime minister's fears concerning Ari'el Sharon as well. It is said that last week Begin feared that Sharon would leave the Likud and head Yuval Ne'eman's Revival Movement. It is a well known secret that the prime minister is intent on preventing the agriculture minister from heading any list (even the Likud's) under the principles identified with Begin until the last elections.

The prime minister is not ready to reconcile himself--and justly so--with a man or a movement that would represent the political theory betrayed (according to his rivals). However, is it realistic to think that Sharon will turn to a new party? And if he does so, does he stand any chance of turning that party into a real political force?

Everybody knows that Ari'el Sharon's main efforts are directed at gaining a central position within the Herut movement. David Levi has somewhat deterred him, but being obstinate and persistent, Sharon will not give up his chance of reaching the Likud leadership so quickly. Even if the agriculture minister decided to join the Revival Movement--is there any reason for Begin's fear that under Sharon's leadership this party will turn into a large political force?

This is very doubtful. Experience has it that Ari'el Sharon is endowed with the power of self-destruction which harms him and his surroundings: It is enough to go through the history of the Shlomtzion Party, it is sufficient to recall Sharon's relationship with his close aides (who changed constantly), it is enough to examine his relations with the leaders of all the Likud's factions.

Had Begin taken a sober look at the political reality he would have discovered that many of his anxieties are exaggerated, that he is still holding the high cards and that his giving in to his anxieties only increases the bargaining power of his rivals in the Coalition over and beyond their real political strength.

YADIN, SHARON EXPLAIN SETTLEMENTS VIEWS TO COMMITTEE

TA180715 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By Asher Wallfish, POST Knesset reporter]

[Text] The Democratic Movement's [DM] appeal against the establishment of two new settlements in Samaria opened in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday, with Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon giving the pros and cons of the appeal.

Yadin said the two planned villages, Reyhan "B" and Dotan, had no security importance, and his party objected to their establishment because they were too close to densely inhabited Arab areas.

Yadin said that the government should work on the basis of an annual settlement programme, and not approve settlements piecemeal. He said the available land, water and manpower should be taken into account, and the country should decide how settlement fits into its overall national priorities and resources.

Sharon showed the committee maps of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to illustrate his settlement programmes. A Cabinet decision was taken to approve each settlement, he said, but no overall national master plan for settlement was ever debated and voted. Some of the sites on his programme were approved in the days of the Alinement government, he said.

Sharon complained about the paucity of resources allocated for settlement and joked that it was sometimes easier to get funds when Labor was in power.

At this, Labor's Yigal Allon laughed and said: "So there'll be no problem when we form the next government. We can ask you to carry on." Sharon, not to be outdone, replied: "You won't form the next government, and you won't be giving me any invitations, don't worry."

Committee Chairman Moshe Arens turned down suggestions from some members that Sharon and Yadin appear together, explaining to reporters later that his body was merely supposed to take testimony to enable it to rule on the DM appeal. "It isn't our job to stage a debate between principals in front of an audience," Arens said. "The proper practice is to hear what each side has to say, ask them whatever questions we see fit, and then debate by ourselves and vote."

The vote will probably be held tomorrow.

Committee Supports Settlements

TA190929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee has decided, in two separate votes, to support the establishment of the settlements in Reyhan B and Dotan. The Alinement members, Allon, Rabin, Amoray, Zakay and Hadar supported the establishment of the settlement at Reyhan B. They explained that the establishment of the settlement had been planned by the previous government. As opposed to that, they voted against the establishment of Dotan. The Coalition members voted in favor of the establishment of both settlements.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS SHARON ON SETTLEMENT POLICY

DW180949 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Sep 79 pp 26-27 DW

[Interview by unnamed correspondent with Israeli Agriculture Minister Gen Ari'el Sharon; date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, must Israel not be afraid that the West, which is dependent on oil, will keep sliding into the Arab camp more and more in view of the energy crisis?

Sharon: It is one of our most important tasks to make it clear to the Western world that Israel is the only factor of stability in the Middle East, the only country on which the West may rely. [paragraph continues]

If the West were to shift to the Arab camp, it would commit a very serious mistake. It would be erroneous to assume that Israel would jeopardize its security just to let the West, or the United States, obtain less expensive oil. They may urge and crowd us to a certain point. After all, we do not have any alternative. If we were to lose just one war, this would spell...

SPIEGEL: ...the end of the state.

Sharon: Yes, it would spell our extermination, and we know better than any other people what extermination means.

SPIEGEL: Why does Israel want to continue establishing settlements in areas owned by others, settlements which no doubt aggravate tensions in this region?

Sharon: I would like to stress, to begin with, that the expression "areas owned by others" is completely wrong. We have been in western Jordan for the past 12 years. Earlier King Husayn was there for 18 years, not longer. The Jordanians were occupiers there even though they had not conquered the territory themselves, it was only with the help of the Egyptians and Iraqis that this was done. In 1949 the Egyptians and Iraqis left these territories and King Abdallah, and later King Husayn, took them over.

SPIEGEL: Yet the population of Israeli-occupied western Jordan is predominantly Arabic.

Sharon: The whole area which is called Palestine once was the homeland of the Jewish people, no doubt about that. It is also an incontestable fact, however, that the Arabs have been living there for centuries. But regardless of all partitions, there is a Palestinian majority east and a Jewish majority west of the Jordan River today. And yet, I never claimed that we are settling people in the areas for ideological reasons. I never used that expression. Our entire settlement policy is based exclusively on security requirements. I would like to elucidate this with the help of a map (puts map on the table). It is good that you cannot photograph the map.

SPIEGEL: You mean it is still secret?

Sharon: Here, in the narrow coastal strip, 60 percent of the Jewish population of the state live between Hadera and Ashdod. And we have massive Israeli Arab population here, along the green line, on the western side of the former Israeli border. The narrow corridor in which the Jews are living is not wider than eight, or at best nine, kilometers. You must be aware of that. And directly adjacent we have a massive Arab population.

If we take the Arab population on both sides of this border together, and they do belong together, then we will get about 300,000 to 350,000 Arabs of whom about 140,000 are Israeli Arabs. After all, we no longer speak of borders, minefields, barbed-wire entanglements and so forth. We are speaking of the present situation with open borders, a situation in which the Jewish people are being pushed into a very narrow corridor.

SPIEGEL: Directly along the seacoast?

Sharon: Yes. For us it is a serious problem. From this row of hills one can see Tel Aviv (points to the map). From this row of hills on which the Arab population lives one sees and dominates the entire Jewish strip of land from Haifa to Ashdod. In order to protect this strip of coast Israel must set up settlements on the row of hills east of a strip of land that is densely populated by the Arabs, and that is an area which has a very thin Arab population. [paragraph continues]

From west to east we have at present a zone of massive Jewish population, a zone of massive Arab population and then again a zone of Jewish population in the settlements.

SPIEGEL: Can a few settlements in the middle of an Arab area really offer protection?

Sharon: So far there are about 20 settlements in this area, that is without those in the Jordan Valley. Some of these villages will remain small. Others will become cities, maybe big cities. There will be areas without Jewish settlements such as in Nabulus, Janin or Hebron.

SPIEGEL: But a new settlement was established in Nabulus.

Sharon: I would not say Nabulus but rather north of the city. And then we have one more problem, namely Jerusalem. Certain measures are indispensable so that Jerusalem will remain the capital of this state: One must see to it that in 20 or 30 years the city will have a Jewish population of 1 million people.

SPIEGEL: Today, however, there are just 260,000.

Sharon: Yes, in order to achieve that target we must set up a number of suburbs, and this is taking place already: Gush Etzyon, Tekoa, Ma'ale Ha'adumim. We cannot and we do not want to prevent the growth of the Arab population. But we can evade it. This is why such suburbs come about around Jerusalem, about 20 kilometers away from the center of the city.

SPIEGEL: So it is some sort of a ring.

Sharon: Yes.

SPIEGEL: Aside from the problem pertaining to ownership of this land, where are all the people for the settlement projects supposed to come from? Presently there is no longer any noteworthy immigration to Israel.

Sharon: We will as always have enough people.

SPIEGEL: How many Jews are presently settling outside the Israeli state borders of 1967 in the occupied areas?

Sharon: In Judaea and Samaria, including the Jordan Valley, there are about 10,000.

SPIEGEL: And you never want to give up the plan of establishing settlements in these areas, even if giving it up would facilitate peace between Jordan and Israel.

Sharon: Settling the area has nothing to do with peace. One must say it very clearly: All ideas that Israel will return under certain circumstances to the borders of 1967 are completely unrealistic, and this is so purely for security reasons.

SPIEGEL: Are these settlements supposed to be defense installations?

Sharon: We have long been of the opinion that all settlements within our small state are part of our defense system. They are supposed to stop an attack with their own arms--maybe just for a couple of hours--until our reserves have been mobilized. That is our concept. If there have been people who settled down on the West Bank of the Jordan for ideological motives, we were content with it because we needed them for security policy considerations.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTATOR SCORES SHARON'S SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA141145 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Sep 79 p 15 TA

[Yehuda Litani commentary: "The Legend of the 'Father of Settlement'"]

[Text] According to data published by the Settlement Department of the Zionist Federation about 30 new settlements have been erected in Judaea and Samaria since the last elections in May 1977. About 5,000 people live in these settlements. This is the figure supplied by the chairman of the Joint Committee of Settlement Affairs, Minister Ari'el Sharon, in a television interview this week. In the interview Sharon said that "all the settlements were established on sites vital to Israel's security; each one of these settlements is incorporated in the plan for territorial defense of the State of Israel; each one of them is assigned a vital duty...." One can conclude from these remarks that, in fact, the settlements replace military bases or, at least, military strongholds.

However, other remarks Sharon made during the television interview further reveal his real approach. Minister Sharon spoke warmly and sincerely about the women staying in the Hadassah building in Hebron: "...Many people among us speak about the crux of the problem and say: The core of the problem is the Palestinian problem, whereas I think that the core of the problem is the Jewish problem, the question of Eretz Yisra'el. This is the core of the problem. To me, the problem is those women who have been squatting in Hebron for almost 5 months now under very difficult conditions. They sleep on the floor; they do not have a single bed, they do not even have a single chair. Can you imagine 15 women with many children staying there for almost 5 months without even one chair? Therefore, I think that the gist of the problem is Eretz Yisra'el.

"In my opinion, these women represent Eretz Yisra'el. To my regret--and it hurts me to say so--we do not have today an element acting out of such altruistic motives, out of such ideological motivations as these women. Therefore, I, both as a Jew and as a minister, see it as my duty to go there and see for myself and try to make their lives as much easier as possible, because, in my opinion, as things stand today, this group to a large extent constitutes our hope...."

In this case, one finds it hard to imagine this group of women as being an integral part of the deployment for Hebron's territorial defense. Minister Sharon places his hope on a group of women and children who have taken the law into their hands and are trying to force the government (actively assisted by Minister Sharon) to give in to a demand aimed at establishing a Jewish quarter in the very center of Hebron.

Ari'el Sharon's aim is not to set up defense strongholds in the West Bank. His purpose is not to contribute to territorial defense. His aim is to prevent a political solution which will allow the establishment of a Palestinian state or the return of the West Bank to Jordan. Any group of Jews, no matter how small, taking hold of the Samaria or Judaea mountains under the guise of "settlement" [hitnahalut] or "settlement" [yeshuv] is, in his opinion, putting off a political Arab solution and is further strengthening the solution of a Greater Eretz Yisra'el.

The establishment of new settlements in the West Bank in the last 2 years--in close cooperation with Gush Emunim--has cost between 2 to 3 billion Israeli pounds (expenses directly connected with the establishment of the settlements without taking into consideration other expenses such as the paving of access roads and security roads, the laying of regional water and electricity installations and so on).

Thirty new settlements inhabited by thousands of settlers were established (according to data supplied by the Settlement Department some 5,000 new settlers live in the 30 new settlements established in the past 2 years)--and it is still not enough. According to plans, at least ten new settlements will be established in the near future, mainly in Samaria (according to the plans, many settlements will also be established in the Judaea region: Gush Adurayim, Gush Yatir, Gush Tarqumia and so on).

The settlements whose approval caused a sharp confrontation between the deputy prime minister and the agriculture minister are part of a comprehensive plan to flesh out the existing settlements and to set up new ones next to existing settlements. According to calculations worked out by authorized settlement authorities, to settle a family in the West Bank costs the State of Israel about 4 million Israeli pounds at prices prevailing at the current period of 1979. One may assume that at the current rate of galloping inflation the cost of settling one family will double in the next few years.

Ari'el Sharon's achievements in the last 2 years add up to the establishment of 30 settlements (part of which were already planned during the Alinement regime), where the vast majority of the population does not make its living within them but in Israel's coastal area. Thirty settlements for whose sake land belonging to neighboring Arab villages, either private or public, was seized. (The settlers and their sponsor, Minister Sharon, speak of "government land". However, one should not forget that the reference still is to Jordanian Government land. The West Bank has not yet been annexed to Israel and is still, at least officially, controlled by the military government. To date, the government's policy has been that negotiations on this territory will be conducted only with the Jordanian kingdom. Therefore, it is strange to speak about Jordanian Government land as if it were, for all purposes, the property of the Israeli Government.) Thirty settlements for whose sake the development of the Galilee, the 'Arava region and the Golan Heights has been neglected.

While billions of Israeli pounds are allocated for the new settlements, the settlements in the Jordan Valley are experiencing a grave economic crisis. Due to the establishment of settlements in the West Bank--which is regarded by Ari'el Sharon as a supreme goal--no land is being released in other areas, mainly on the coastal plain, (the Israeli Land Authority is subordinate to the agriculture minister) in order to divert the people in need of housing--young married couples and people evacuated from poor neighborhoods--to settlements in the Judaea and Samaria mountains.

The minister, who regards a group of women and children who have definitely violated the law and government instructions as "our hope," is very well aware of confidential settlement plans drawn by members of Gush Emunim. When these people intend to violate the law and break the fences of the settlements in order to seize private land belonging to Arab residents of the neighboring villages, one may assume that "the father of settlement" and the sponsor of Gush Emunim is very well aware of the aim of their activities. Members of Gush Emunim have even hinted at that.

He understands their problems very well because he participates in all their planning. If in the next few days a group of residents of Qiryat Araba' is "forced" (as the group's spokesman termed it) to break into houses in the center of Hebron which had been Jewish property, Ari'el Sharon will probably say on radio and television that the group had, God forbid, slept on the stone floor without mattresses for this or that number of weeks out of devotion for the ideal of Eretz Yisra'el.

Even if we accept the figures supplied by the Settlement Department, the huge effort of Ari'el Sharon and Gush Emunim in the last 2 years resulted only in the settling of 5,000 people--especially in the Samaria region. This is less than 1 percent of the Arab inhabitants. After channeling vast sums of money, Ari'el Sharon's total at the end of 4 years will be 10,000 settlers in the West Bank.

Is this going to redeem the State of Israel? Large seizure of land in the West Bank for the establishment and expansion of settlements further strengthens the Palestinian awareness and the popularity of the PLO among all public circles in the West Bank (including those who have so far been politically indifferent). The benefit resulting from the seizure of land as well as from settlement activities as a whole is very doubtful.

Had Ari'el Sharon's total been tens or hundreds of thousands of settlers in the last few years one could have pointed at a possibility of changing the character of the West Bank in the future. However, the Israeli public is indifferent to the issue. What are 5,000 or even 10,000 settlers compared to the 700,000 inhabitants of the West Bank? It is very unlikely, at least at this stage, that Ari'el Sharon's basic goal--to prevent a political Palestinian or Jordanian solution--can be achieved through the settlements.

YIG'AL ALLON INTERVIEWED ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

TA141843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 14 Sep 79 TA

[MK Yig'al Allon interviewed on Weekly Column program by David Margalit; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] MK Allon, if we are discussing U.S. public opinion, we cannot leave out Judaea and Samaria, the settlements. How do you see the settlements in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] Before I examine the influence of the government's settlement policy in Judaea and Samaria on public opinion, I must express my own position; it matters more to me than does public opinion in the United States. I am thoroughly opposed to the settlement, the settlement policy of the Government of Israel, which is dictated by Gush Emunim. Gush Emunim is apparently the pivotal force in the NRP and dictates to the NRP. The NRP is the pivotal force in the government and dictates to the government, particularly when it is involved in a natural alliance with the Herut movement, which is a main component in the government Coalition. At the same time, I do not agree with President Carter's view that Jewish settlement in the administered territories is illegal. According to international law settlement is legal. Nor do I have to adhere to another view which holds that a settlment such as Elon More does not necessarily contribute to security. This can also be a positive factor in security if it is built as it should be and its inhabitants are chosen as they should, trained and armed as they should be. I am opposed to Elon More and settlements like it in spite of its being legal and in spite of its security advantage.

[Question] Then why oppose it?

[Answer] In accordance with my own independent political consideration, this settlement policy contradicts--not formally, but substantively--the idea of autonomy which accompanied the peace treaty with Egypt. So, we must, of our own free will, refrain from establishing settlements in the areas heavily populated by Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and concentrate on the strategic, unpopulated, unsettled strips as a part of our strategic deployment to which, even according to the Camp David agreement, we are entitled. Of course, settlement, as it is being done, the terrible leaks flooding out of the Cabinet sessions about those in favor and opposed, all these are published conspicuously in the world press, television and radio broadcasts and present Israel in a light which is so bad in the eyes of many, who include a good number of friends, that we are losing the basis of sympathy. The more sympathy toward Israel decreases in public opinion, the more the U.S. administration will allow itself to threaten Israel, which would not be possible if we displayed more understanding of public opinion.

JEWISH AGENCY CRITICIZES SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA180711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 18 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture Avraham Ben-Me'ir rejected the proposal to halt the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria and instead to concentrate on strengthening existing settlements. This was his reaction to a report by the head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, Prof Ra'anan Weitz, which was released this morning. In an interview on our program "This Morning," the director general of the Ministry of Agriculture said that the matter of the settlements and the future of Judaea and Samaria have political significance, and so they are decided upon by the public every 4 years through elections.

Prof Ra'anan Weitz claimed that 70 of the 150 settlements established in Israel and the territories since the Six Day War are still in a serious economic situation. A research report published by Prof Ra'anan Weitz noted that the government must decide on the order of preferences for settlements in the coming years. In his view, the establishment of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria must stop immediately and we should concentrate on strengthening settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley, Gush Etzyon, Galilee, the Golan Heights, the Negev and the 'Arava.

HEBRON MAYOR TO BE QUERIED ON ACTIVITIES ABROAD

TA181202 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By U.S. correspondent Yosef Tzuri'el and Geneva correspondent Sari Rober]

[Text] Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi met with Yasir 'Arafat in Madrid this week. Al-Qawasimi said in Geneva yesterday that he had discussed the situation of the West Bank population with the PLO leader.

"Even if he had not met with terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat, the mayor of Hebron violated his commitment to the military government not to use his trips to Geneva and the United States to criticize Israel. However, the political authorities will have to settle accounts with him." This was stated this morning by the headquarters of the military government in Judaea and Samaria.

Al-Qawasimi said in a news conference that over 90 percent of the West Bank population regard the PLO as their representative. He went to Geneva to testify before the UN committee investigating "Israel's actions in the conquered territories." He leaves for Washington today to attend the conference organized by the NEW OUTLOOK magazine.

Al-Qawasimi added: "I talked to 'Ezer Weizman before my departure and he said to me: 'You will spread propaganda against Israel.' I replied: 'I will only tell the truth.' Weizman replied: 'I do not want you to tell the truth.' To which I responded: 'In that case, you should change the truth to suit you.'"

It has been learned that several days before his departure Al-Qawasimi met with the governor of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer. On that occasion, Al-Qawasimi promised that during his stay abroad he would not criticize Israel and would only refer to issues regarding the solution of the Palestinian problem and the future of the West Bank.

Senior elements in the military government noted that the Hebron mayor breached this promise on the first day of his visit in Geneva.

The military government is of the opinion that the meeting between the mayor of Hebron and Yasir Arafat as well as his declarations on "land robberies" are to be dealt with at the political level. Immediately after his return to Israel, the mayor of Hebron will presumably be summoned for clarifications, the conclusions of which will be drawn by the defense minister.

COUNTRY'S TRADE DEFICIT RISES BY 46 PERCENT

TA180725 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Israel's trade deficit was 46 percent bigger in the first half of this year than in the same period in 1978. The trade balance was $1.395 billion in the red at the end of June.

The deficit for the second half of 1978 was $981 million and for the six months before that $985 million.

Exports for January--June 1979 went up by 13 percent, or $238 million, but imports rose by $675 million or 24 percent. Total net imports for the period were $3.449 billion, compared with $2.774 billion in January-June 1978. According to an analysis by the Central Bureau of Statistics, imports of consumer items in the first quarter of 1979 were up by 90 percent, raw materials by 24 percent, and equipment by 60 percent.

Export figures for January-June were $2.054 billion, up from $1.816 billion in the first half of 1978.

TERRORISTS BEING REINFORCED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA181350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 18 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Recently the terrorists have begun to reinforce their forces in southern Lebanon. Last week terrorist strongholds in the central sector were reinforced with about 70 more terrorists. In the whole area south of the Al-Litani there are now about 700 terrorists and they are mainly engaged in getting organized and improving their positions which were damaged by artillery battles a few weeks ago. Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem reports.

[Rotem] The prolonged calm, which has prevailed in southern Lebanon recently, is being used by the terrorists to get organized again. It has been reported to us by authoritative sources that, since the beginning of September, the terrorists in the central sector, the region where the Fijian UNIFIL unit is deployed, have been receiving reinforcements. Some 70 terrorists have joined them. This is an appreciable addition to the 700 terrorists now in southern Lebanon. The terrorists' recovery is also taking the form of attempts to attack positions held by Maj Sa'd Haddad's troops. Last week the terrorists opened fire three times with bazookas and submachineguns at Christian positions, but these firing incidents were kept down to purely local actions. The terrorists have also set up an ambush for vehicles on Lebanon's coastal road.

Last week Major Haddad and UNIFIL Commander Emmanuel Erskine met. At the end of the meeting Erskine admitted that the terrorists were indeed attacking Haddad's troops' positions within the area under the control of the UN force. The reinforcements that the terrorists received during the first week of September will permit them to take control of additional territory so that they will be able to control, through gunfire, the enclaves and the highways crossing them. In the meantime the calm is being maintained in southern Lebanon, apart for isolated and local incidents. However, the terrorists' recovery may break this calm.

DEFENSE, EDUCATION MINISTERS RESIGN; TIME TO CHANGE

LD181700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i this afternoon in an interview with the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY announced that Gen Taqi Riyahi, minister of national defense, has resigned due to illness. He said that until a new minister is appointed Brigadier General Noura'i will be in charge of the affairs of that ministry.

Sadeq Tabataba'i said: Dr Gholam Hoseyn Shokuhi, the minister of education and training, has also resigned due to personal reasons and illness; until a new minister is appointed Mr Raja'i, deputy minister of education in charge of academic affairs, will be in charge of the affairs of that ministry.

In the same interview, the government spokesman announced: From Sunday, 23 September, the official time of the country will be set back by 1 hour and, as it was also announced earlier, from 23 September, Thursdays will no longer be regarded as holidays, and thus all government employees will have to work 40 hours per week.

KHOMEYNI: SHAH DELIBERATELY DESTROYED COUNTRY

LD182315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear Listeners: As we announced at the beginning of this hour's newscast, the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, gave a speech in a meeting with a number of the children of the martyrs. We draw your attention to the text of the imam's speech, which has been recorded on tape, and with it we end the newscast.

It has been said that there are some defects in our educational system. But what aspect of our society is free of defect? The former rulers tried to prevent this country from having human development, from having economic development, from having cultural development, and from having military development. Throughout our history, and during the last 50 years, these people had a mission. They wanted to perpetuate our backwardness and prevent us from having a proper university, from having a proper school. Theirs was a mission to prevent the centers that produce aware human beings from fulfilling their role.

When Reza Khan first came to power he came under an Islamic pretense. He used to take part in the mourning ceremonies and in sermons, and he used to attend takyahs. This is how he started, but when he became strong and powerful he began to do the things that he had a mission to carry out. At the top of his missions was that of crushing the religious leaders.

They could not attack the universities because of the fear that they had of foreign countries then. Therefore, they started to propagate ideas and propaganda contrary to the true path and spread imperialist propaganda. They believed that if these two centers [the theological schools and the universities] were to become strong, the nation might follow them, and this in turn might prevent them from doing what they wanted to do. Therefore, their program was to crush the religious leadership and the university people.

At the time of this second person, [the shah] he, too, was determined to do his work through hypocricy, and he had some teachers in this field. He used to attach himself to religion. He printed the Koran. Every so often he used to go to the shrine of His Holiness Reza and he used to pray. This was one of his tactics.

The other means that he used was to say that we wanted to establish a "great civilization" in this country, in the book Mission for My Country, which was written for him by someone else because he was not a man of letters and because he had no time, either. This, too, was a trap to mislead the people so that they would not realize that he was destroying everything they had.

He used to say that we wanted to industrialize the country. It is said that a crow wanted to imitate the walking of the partridge and he forgot his own way of walking. This man did not even want to imitate the walking of the partridge. He only wanted to amuse the people. He only wanted to deceive the people and make them happy with the thought that our country was being industrialized. He claimed that in a year or two we would reach the superpowers, that we would become like Japan. He used to say that we wanted to become like Japan, the same Japan that is now competing with America and even in America, the Japan whose industry is ahead of the American industry. But what did he really do? He destroyed the one thing that was really necessary in Iran and the one thing upon which the whole Iranian economy depended--agriculture. He destroyed our agriculture.

In the name of industrializing the country they first destroyed the country's agriculture. When agriculture was destroyed some difficulties emerged. The first difficulty was that we became a market for American agricultural products. The wheat and other crops that they had in excess and that they had to throw in the ocean or burn they used to sell to us at the highest prices and used to take our money. The other difficulty was that this project moved the farmers from the villages and brought them to the environs of Tehran and other cities, but mainly Tehran.

Our country could be self-sufficient in agriculture and it even could export agricultural produce. From the agricultural point of view this country is very rich. If proper agriculture were introduced in this country, it would be possible for Azarbayjan alone to provide for the whole country and the produce of the rest of the country could be exported. Or Khorrasan could provide for the whole country and the rest could be exported. During the shah's time--I don't know whether you have seen in the newspapers or not--they used to pride themselves on the fact that, for instance, he had imported 500,000 [presumably tons] of wheat or barley. This was their pride--that they had bought wheat or barley. They destroyed the whole country in this respect and they used to shout: We are such and such that we bought wheat or barley from the United States and we won't die of hunger.

This is how they acted. They brought our human resources in this country to a standstill or turned them backwards. When I was in Paris, people used to come to me from various places, from various countries, including Germany which was very close. Those who were in Germany to work on this atomic thing, who had been sent from Iran to work there, they also came to me and told me: What we are doing is, first of all, harmful to Iran and, second, they will not permit us to understand it. They prevent us from learning about it, and even if atomic reactors are built in Iran, it will be harmful to Iran. This was their project--to send our youth to foreign countries but to prevent them from learning.

At the present time, or during the shah's time, our youth used to go to the United States or to Europe and became scattered everywhere and filled everywhere.

I have been told that the diplomas that the foreign universities used to give them, the certificates they used to give to our young people, were different from the certificates they gave to their own students. They did not give one proper certificate to our young people. They were certified without learning, but they used to pay attention to their own students.

This is what I have been told frequently. Why was it so? Because they did not want us to grow, because they did not want our power to grow. They were frightened of this power in the same way that they are frightened of our clergy. They are also frightened of our university people. They want to put aside these two forces, and if the nation is lacking these two forces it cannot advance. This is why they were against these two forces.

Thanks be to God, a revolution has now taken place in the country. Our ladies realized that what they used to say in the past about free men and free women, they realized that it was all deceit. During his time, neither men nor women were free. Not the press, not the radio, nothing. There was no freedom. They used to talk about it and there was a lot of propaganda about it. The freedom that they wanted for our country--and now some of our writers are suggesting the same thing--was the freedom that led our young men and our young women toward corruption. That is the kind of freedom they desired.

I describe this freedom as imported freedom, as imperialist freedom, and by this I mean the kind of freedom that they try to propagate in the countries they want to keep dependent on foreign people.

If you want your country to belong to you, if you want your country to be a healthy, useful and self-sufficient country, you should protect it from all these gifts that were sent and that are being sent from the West. If they say that we are against the industry of the scientific knowledge of foreign countries, this is not so. We are not at all against these things. What we are against is all this freedom that is being brought from the West and that is being embraced by these people and that are imported freedoms. We are against those things that led and are still leading our youth toward corruption.

We are not against industry. We are not against any signs of civilization. We say that they cheat us. The East and the West are cheating us when they say they want to teach you. They want to keep us still and prevent us from advancing. They want to make us dependent on their advisors so that we will have advisors in our army and in our educational system and in everything else. They do not send their advisors to teach us and to train us. They come to keep us still. This is what we are against.

The spiritual leaders are not against advancement. They are against the advancement in the fashion of Mohammad Reza. They are against "the gates of the great civilization." These "gates of the great civilization" destroyed everything we had. They are against "the free men and the free women" that he used to talk about, but they are not against freedom. Freedom is all right, but not license. Does freedom mean that a person can do whatever he likes? Does it mean that if I want to go and gamble, it is none of your business? That if I want to do wrong things then it is all right?

This is what the clergy is against. They are not against the freedom of expression, the freedom of the pen, the freedom of speech, the freedom to throw light on things. They are not against industry.

You create industry--who can oppose industry? They have made steel mills for many years now. They still say that if we want to stop losses we must work for a few more years to stop the losses. Otherwise, it is working at loss every month. We are losing in our bargains. We have had bad experiences in dealing with these people. In the same way that a person who is bitten by a snake is frightened of a rope, we are frightened of what they offer us. We are frightened of their proposals because we have had bad experiences with them. We have never seen them wanting to train us, wanting to teach us us industry. What they do is like their steel mill and we do not know whether in a few years time it will generate profits or not. At the moment, we are losing several million, several hundred million--I do not remember now. On the one hand, they destroyed our [word indistinct], they destroyed our culture, they made our army dependent. They destroyed everything and at the end they took all the wealth, the jewels and everything they could. They loaded them and fled.

May God protect this change that has come over you and that is the source of our hope. You should train these children and instill in them a human character, a revolutionary change so that these children who are left from these martyrs--and I must say it is a heavy burden upon my shoulder when I see that a child who has lost his father comes to me or when I see an old father who has lost his child. However, the thing which makes us happy is that it has been for the sake of God. What is done for the name of God becomes easy.

You must not be frightened of the fewness of your numbers and must not be frightened of defeat. When a work is done for the sake of God there is no defeat in it. If you are killed you shall go to heaven and if you kill you shall go to heaven, too. May God protect you all, and may you be successful. I am the servant of all of you and shall pray for you.

KHOMEYNI URGES PEOPLE TO HELP RESTORE CALM IN KORDESTAN

LD190912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A group of ulema and inhabitants of the provincial city of Naqadeh was received in Qom yesterday by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution. They raised their difficulties and the region's problems. In his reply the imam said: Our society is Islamic, and everything in this country must be achieved with the help of all the sections and individuals in the country. We should find it Islamic wherever we go: We should be able to see everything Islamic from government offices to provincial cities and villages, and even mountains.

The imam added: As regarding what has occurred in Kordestan recently, state leaders, the chief of staff of the armed forces, the chief of the gendarmerie and the chief of the air force were all here yesterday and were told it should be investigated. Tomorrow, or perhaps today, the head of the gendarmerie will go to the area to stop these problems. Of course, the seditionists have fled to the mountains and forests, and when calm is established in the country the atmosphere will become calm and the country will be improved. Water, roads and schools will also be seen to. I pray to the Almighty and blessed God for success for all of you. My request is for all of you to try to reduce differences, at least, to help the government and government forces, so that, God willing, seditionists will be eliminated. God willing, a mopping-up operation will be carried out soon.

MONTAZERI: SON IS SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DISORDER

LD181850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by His Excellence Ayatollah Hoseyn Ali Montazeri, the chairman of the Council of Experts:

In His exalted name: Revered brothers and sisters:

After greetings, this is the third thme that I am writing certain things about my son, Sheykh Mohammad Ali Montazeri, for the information of the Muslim Iranian nation. I expect my friends to consider what I am writing dispassionately. From the beginning of the struggles of the Iranian nation under the leadership of His Great Eminence the Imam Khomeyni, my son was in the midst of the struggles and suffered a great deal of imprisonment, torture and wandering. He worked incessantly, both inside and outside the country, for the advancement of the revolution and, according to the testimony of his close friends, at times he would neglect food, sleep and rest for days on end.

Because of this way of life and also because of various psychological shocks and the problems that existed within the Iranian environment, after the victory of the revolution he has begun to suffer from a kind of nervous disorder and nervous shock. He thinks that by indulging in disorderly and trouble-making activities he can achieve his aim and his goal. My thought has been constantly engaged with controlling, harnessing and curing him. So far I have taken some steps in this direction and, recently, I retained him forcefully in Qom for a period in order to cure him. However, unfortunately, my attempts have proved useless.

At the same time, a number of opportunist individuals who always wish to fish in muddy waters are misusing this opportunity and are encouraging him to indulge in extreme and provocative activities so that he can be used as a subject of propaganda by our enemies. I request the government and also all the friends and well-wishers, and all the Muslim people, to come to my assistance, if they can, so that I can persuade him to take a rest and accept treatment. I hope that this active and energetic person, after years of suffering and hardship, can recover, through the assistance of God Almighty, and can once again return to the field of struggle and render some service to the religion and to the country.

At the same time, I request the respected revolutionary prosecutor carefully to investigate the recent events in the airport and to identify the guilty individuals and to prosecute them. And if my son is also guilty, the prosecutor should not show any favoritism toward me and should act only according to genuine Islamic principles. [Signed] Hoseyn Ali Montazeri, Tehran.

SPECULATION ON PURPOSE OF OMANI ENVOY'S VISIT REPORTED

LD182010 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY said that he has no information of the purpose of Molla-Allah Habib, head of the Diplomatic Division of Oman's Foreign Ministry. He further said that Habib was the former Omani ambassador to Iran and that he returned to his country 2 months ago. The Foreign Ministry's spokesman said that Habib might have come to Iran to check on the Omani Embassy in Tehran.

UNITED PRESS along with other news (?agencies) quoting Baghdad Radio have reported that Habib, who was carrying a message from Oman's king for Saddam Husayn, has arrived in Tehran to discuss the security problem of the Hormuz Straits with the Iranian officials.

BAKHTIAR CAMPAIGNS IN LONDON FOR SUPPORT

LD161706 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1617 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Iran's exiled former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar was in London today campaigning for support to get himself returned to power.

After a rally and march from Hyde Park where several rival Iranian groups were meeting, Mr Bakhtiar addressed his supporters in his first appearance on a political platform since his overthrow in Iran in February.

He launched his campaign, the Bakhtiar Committee for Democracy, in July in Paris where he has been living since his exile. Mr Bakhtiar has predicted the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeyni will not last beyond next January.

OPPOSITION LEADER NEHAVANDI ON 'POST-KHOMEYNI STAGE'

LD181201 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 17-23 Sep 79 pp 1, 8 LD

[Antoine Matta untitled report]

[Text] Another element of Iranian opposition to Khomeyni's regime, which looks at Iran's future from an "angle" different from that of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, began intensifying its activities abroad with the arrival in Paris about 2 months ago of former Minister Hushang Nehavandi (49 years old), who escaped from Iran via Turkey.

In a statement to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Nehavandi said that at this stage he is seeking to "achieve a coordination of views among the various opposition groups and to set up 'think-tanks' consisting of Iranian university graduates both inside and outside Iran, to draw up an economic-political-cultural program for the post-Khomeyni stage."

The last Cabinet post Nehavandi held was that of minister of universities in Ja'far Sherif Emami's government, in the summer of 1978.

Speaking about the alternative regime that he proposes for Iran, Nehavandi said that "constitutional monarchy could be a suitable basis for understanding among the majority of Iranians. Monarchy in Iran's history has played the role of liaison between the various elements which comprise the Iranian homeland."

Asked about the force or forces on which the Iranian opposition is relying in order to change the Iranian regime, Nehavandi replied: "On the one hand the opposition relies on the meeting between the various opposition forces and the army, as a natural reaction to the collapse into which the country is plunging, and, on the other hand, the awareness of the international powers--particularly the Western countries--of the dangers that the present situation in Iran poses to the world balance of power."

Speaking about the possibility of the return of monarchy to Iran, whether in the person of the deposed shah or his son Reza, Nehavandi said: "That depends on the development of the situation. Khomeyni, through his errors and extremism and the resultant public discontent and economic crisis (some 3 million unemployed), is himself paving the way for such a return."

Referring to the possibility of a new U.S. role in Iran, Nehavandi said: "The Americans have now begun to realize that they miscalculated in Iran, in view of the unexpected chaos that Khomeyni's religious regime has caused, which has turned Iran into an unstable part of the region and of the world." He added: "The Americans certainly supported Khomeyni's movement and helped it to set up an anticommunist hardline Islamic regime in this part of the world. But now they have begun to realize that the present chaos in Iran is a source of communism."

Speaking about the secret side of the U.S. attitude to the shah and his regime, Nehavandi said: "The Americans supported the shah until the end of the Ford-Kissinger era, but with the arrival of Carter the U.S. administration found that the shah's regime had lost credit, especially following the exacerbation of the economic crises that began to emerge in 1974. These problems, which were among the reasons for the outbreak of the revolution, can be summed up as follows: excessively 'Westernized' economic and industrial development; priorities given to massive industrial investments and 'prestige' projects at the expense of improving citizens' living standards; the state's lack of coherent religious policy to bridge the gap between the clerics and the authorities; corruption in general; and the actions of the secret police (SAVAK and others) that went beyond reason. In light of this, the Carter administration pursued two parallel policies: on the one hand, prompting the shah's regime to carry out political reforms in the regime's structured--something which Jamshid Amuzegar's government failed to achieve in the summer of 1975 and subsequent governments likewise did not implement; and on the other hand, supporting the emergence of an Islamic regime that would stand against any communist tide resulting from the imbalance in the country's social structure. The U.S. circles had ruled out the possibility of a military coup against the shah, even with a religious tinge in the Pakistani manner (Ziaul Haq's coup). For this reason the mission of General Huyser, whom the U.S. administration sent to Tehran shortly before the revolution's triumph, was to prevent a pro-shah military coup like that of 1953 in which the opposition would be crushed and its revolution suppressed."

KERMANI REPORTS SKILLED MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN KERMANSHAH

LD141158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau of Kermanshah, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani, Imam Khomeyni's representative sent to the western regions, in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kermanshah, has referred to the region's problems and difficulties and the shortage of skilled manpower necessary for attracting and utilizing development funds. He said: At present, the region's populace needs water for drinking and irrigation more than anything else and this goal will not be achieved (?unless) skilled technicians are sent to this region. [passage indistinct]

The imam's representative in the western region referred to the useful results of the activities of the crusade for construction in the region and said: The members of the crusade for construction are continuing their activities in this region with great enthusiasm.

However, the shortage of technicians who can coordinate activities and draw up plans for the achievement of the goals is being clearly felt; this is a major obstacle in the path of achieving the goals in this region. He invited all technicians in various fields who are resident in this region and who are Iranians and committed Muslims to take part in the crusade for construction and to make use of their skills.

KEYHAN REPORTS KILLING OF FOUR KURDISH TRIBAL LEADERS

LD181359 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Sep 79 pp 1, 9 LD

[KEYHAN "Kurdish" correspondent report: "Four Kurdish Tribal Leaders Killed by Counterrevolutionaries"]

[Excerpt] Urumiyeh--Following the killing of four Kurdish tribal leaders who recently declared their solidarity with the Islamic Republic, the purge and disarming of the remnants of the democrats at Piranshahr, around Sar Dasht and at Salmas and the campaign against them has been intensified.

Salmas Governor Mehrzad, who reported the killing of the four Kurdish tribal leaders to the KEYHAN correspondent, stated the following:

"The tribal chiefs were killed by the cruel hand of 'Mamadi,' nephew of 'Sanar Mamadi.'" As yet, there has been no precise information giving details of the incident and the names of those slain.

NVOI CALLS FOR CESSATION OF MILITARY ACTIONS IN KORDESTAN

TA171217 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 15 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cleansing of the Army Is a Vital Matter"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Military authorities report from Kordestan that, for example, in such and such a region rebels attacked the positions of government forces with artillery, and that government forces captured a number of armored vehicles, tanks and other sophisticated weapons from the (?attackers). It is obvious to all that during the Iranian revolution the people in Kordestan, as in other parts of the country, disarmed the units of the shahanshahi army and seized their weapons. Of course, making use of a gun or a machinegun is not a difficult task, and nearly all are able to use them. However, it should be seen whether individuals are able to utilize tanks and missiles and other sophisticated weapons by which military authorities are claiming government positions are being attacked. **Definitely not and impossible.**

Government and military authorities themselves say that, in order to make use of the modern and sophisticated arms purchased from the United States by the deposed shah's regime, we are in need of using U.S. military advisers, so that they will train Iranian Army personnel in the method of utilizing these weapons. Therefore, one can reach the logical conclusion that in Kordestan those persons who are using [word indistinct] American weapons against government forces today worked with such weapons in the past. In Kordestan they have been mobilized against the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Remnants of the former regime--military personnel, officers, and the fugitive SAVAKists--have been centralized in Kordestan and, by carrying out intrigue and provocations, are exacerbating war and fratricide in this province.

The previous governor-general of Kermanshah, General Palizban, the previous military governor of Tehran, Field Marshall Oveysi, the husband of the deposed shah's daughter, Ardeshir Zahedi, and other agents of the former regime, and the servants of U.S. imperialism help the remnants of the former regime by (?supplying) them with money, weapons, and military equipment; they (?train) and dispatch subversive and conspiratorial groups to Kordestan; and they exacerbate the war of fratricide in this province so that through the weakening of the revolution and the creating of instability they will implement their own and their masters' evil schemes.

These are the people who are acting against the Iranian revolution and who are using the modern sophisticated U.S. weapons, not the Kurdish people and strugglers. The authorities should bear this fact in mind, and direct the sharp edge of their attacks in Kordestan at these remnants of the former regime who are also being supported by the Kurdish feudalists, and not at the people of Kordestan who honestly and sincerely defended the Iranian revolution and its gains and who are only demanding the recognition of their undisputable national rights.

The duty of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is safeguarding the territory and borders of the state of Iran, and not war and fratricide against the people. Many of the officials of the present army are dissatisfied with the utilization of the army in crushing the people of Kordestan. The army personnel do not want to bear the infamy of fratricide. However, it is so obvious that there are still those in the army who have changed color and have infiltrated the ranks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The interests of the nation and the Iranian revolution dictate that through revolutionary vigilance a fundamental purge be carried out in the ranks of the army. The army should be cleansed from the contaminated presence of those who have changed color and infiltrated the ranks of the new army, and who, as in the past, are pushing the army into carrying out the role of gendarme. It is said that some army elements and a number of former generals of the shahanshahi army are opposed to the Iranian revolution in their hearts, or are in constant contact with members of the army who, for example, are engaged in conspiracy and [word indistinct] in Kordestan. They coordinate their actions with them, and actually act against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and consequently have worked to intensify harsh acts against the people by the units dispatched to Kordestan.

Thus, in their view their wishes have been realized. Namely, they place the army in confrontation with the people, and consequently instability is intensified in the country. The sons of the nation are killed, and the people are incited against the Army of the Islamic Republic. As a result, the Iranian revolution is weakened, and this is exactly what the enemy desires. Therefore, in order to prevent the intensification of critical conditions, to thwart the conspiratorial schemes of the enemies of the Iranian revolution and remnants of the former regime, and to prevent bloodshed, military activities in Kordestan should be terminated as soon as possible and the Kurdish problem should be resolved through peaceful means. The cleansing and reconstruction of the army should be carried out also. Through a complete and extensive purge the army should be transformed into a national and peoples army in the true sense of the word.

NVOI URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF KURDISH PROBLEM

TA181415 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 17 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Resolve the Country's Problems Through Peaceful Means"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The undesirable and dangerous situation which has been created in part of our homeland, namely in Kordestan, has justly annoyed and troubled (?the whole nation) and all the forces, parties, organizations and groups committed and faithful to the Iranian revolution.

The true forces of the people--the genuine revolutionary parties--demand that the whole Kurdish problem be resolved through peaceful means, with wisdom and by securing the legitimate rights of the people of Kordestan in regard to recognizing their national rights within the framework of a united Iran. Nobody has any doubts or misgivings regarding the patriotism and the love for Iran of our Kurdish brothers. Despite the futile attempts of the enemies and the colonialist [word indistinct], the Kurdish people have always lived alongside their other Iranian brothers in a united homeland and defended Iran's independence and territorial integrity with body and soul. The Kurdish people, as did all Iranian people, played an important part in the victory of the admirable revolution of our homeland, and today also [word indistinct] with their Iranian brothers demand the elimination [word indistinct] of the imperialists, especially of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and remnants of the satanic regime.

Our Kurdish brothers, as Iranians entitled to all rights, were and continue to be partners and participants in all the affairs of the country and our nation. In addition to all this, however, the bitter fact cannot be overlooked that the Kurdish people, besides enduring all the deprivations resulting from the domination of the shah's antipeople regime which afflicted our entire nation, suffered, like the other Iranian ethnic minorities, in connection with securing their national rights and experienced national privations in their entire being. They, therefore, now demand that, under the protection secured by the victory of the national and democratic revolution, those national privations be terminated. Definitely, this just and legitimate demand of the people of Kordestan must be fulfilled.

It should not be forgotten even for one moment that the imperialists, through their agents--remnants of the former regime such as Palizban and Salar Jaf and [word indistinct] and others--are attempting to fan the fire of discord in our country. They are trying to provoke the Shi'ites against the Sunnis, the Kurds against the Azerbaijanis and the Persians [as heard] and so on, and to embroil everybody with everybody and thus implement their evil schemes to weaken the Iranian revolution.

Unfortunately, their plan has succeeded in Kordestan, and we are now observing certain incidents and events which we wish had not happened. The late Ayatollah Taleqani, during his trip to Sanandaj, repeatedly stressed this point that the national rights of minorities must be secured. The right thing was for positive and practical measures to be taken in this connection from the beginning, so that the way would be closed to conspiracies of Iran's enemies. Unfortunately, however, this did not happen, and the counterrevolutionaries, the mercenaries, the agents of U.S. imperialism and the remnants of the former regime found a suitable opportunity to spill their last poison--they finally provoked clashes and fratricide.

And certain individuals, who also showed neglect and disregard in carrying out their duties and [word indistinct] toward the Kurdish people, wittingly or unwittingly aided them.

The committed and genuine forces of the Iranian revolution perceive the peaceful solution of the Kurdish problem as the only wise and beneficial way for the revolution's and the Iranian nation's well-being--including the people of Kordestan. For example the Iranian Tudeh Party pointed out in a statement that all the revolutionary forces regardless of differences in their political, religious and ideological beliefs, all the peoples of Iran--be they Persian or Kurd, Azerbaijani or Turkoman, Russian [as heard] or Arab--should enjoy the rights of administrative and cultural autonomy within the framework of a united Iran and of safeguarding Iran's territorial integrity. The Iranian Tudeh Party, while stressing the point that the people should truly be protected against counterrevolution, declared that, while decisively crushing the counterrevolution, the problems of national minorities should be solved quietly and wisely by peaceful means. The Tudeh statement also pointed out that the interests of the realm and the nation and the Iranian revolution indicate that the Kurdish problem be resolved within the framework of safeguarding the Iranian revolution and guaranteeing the national rights of the Kurdish people. In such circumstances any separatist and divisive tendencies and any violation of the national rights of the Kurdish people--namely, things which can be exacerbated and used by imperialism and Zionism and remnants of the former regime and which will finally damage both the interests of the Iranian revolution and the rights of the Kurdish people--will be foiled.

The demand of all our nation is that the solution of all the country's problems, and particularly the urgent ethnic problems, should be achieved through peaceful means and by taking into consideration the interests of the revolution and guaranteeing the rights of ethnic minorities; because it is only in this way that unity of action and word of all the people and of the national and democratic forces in the battle against imperialism, Zionism and remnants of the former regime can be preserved and strengthened.

BRIEFS

INTERIOR UNDERSECRETARY APPOINTED--Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian has appointed Dr Mahmud Rohani as undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior in charge of social and political affairs. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD]

CONFISCATED HEROIN DESTROYED--The Central News Bureau has reported that 15 kg of heroin confiscated from four smugglers in Malayer was destroyed in the presence of the governor general of Hamedan, the public prosecutor of Malayer, the religious judge, the chief of police of this town and a group of people yesterday morning. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD]

AFGHANISTAN

SHAH WALI APPOINTED SECRETARY GENERAL OF KHALQ PARTY

BK181421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 18 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Sep (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has decided to make no changes in the present cabinet for the time being, keeping the same cabinet which was announced last Friday, Radio Kabul in a broadcast monitored here reported.

The radio also announced that Foreign Minister Shah Wali has been appointed secretary general of the ruling Khalqi (Peoples) Party of Afghanistan, a post held by President Hafizollah Amin during the late President Nur Mohammed Taraki's regime.

Hafizollah Amin, while replacing President Taraki, also took charge of other offices, including the chairmanship of Khalqi Party and command of the "Supreme Council for the Defence of Fatherland".

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Council headed by President Amin issued its first decree yesterday announcing the renaming of two Afghan cities after Major Sayyed Talun and Nawab Khan, who were killed in last Saturday's shootout in Kabul.

According to Radio Kabul, Jalalabad has been renamed after Mr Talun, who was commander of Afghan security police, and Lashkarabad after Nawab Khan. Waqaitib will be renamed after Mr Sugal, who also died last Saturday, the radio added.

Sources here said Mr Nawab and Mr Sugal were active members of the left wing ruling Khalqi Party. Observers here believed that the two may have played a "convincing role" in the shootout which resulted in the Amin take-over.

Radio Kabul said that the Revolutionary Council had decided to officially mourn the death of those killed last Saturday, and Afghan Embassies abroad were to open a condolence book today.

When contacted, the Afghan Embassy here expressed ignorance about President Taraki's death, announced in Kabul today. An embassy spokesman said that the condolence book has been opened for Major Tarun and his two comrades only.

The Pakistani press today reported that tanks were rolling in Kabul's streets and the situation was tense there yesterday. People were said to be anxiously awaiting a major announcement by the new government regarding ex-President Taraki, who was earlier reported sick by Kabul Radio.

PRESIDENT AMIN RECEIVES, ADDRESSES TRIBAL CHIEFS

GF190645 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text] This afternoon, Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received a number of chiefs of the [names indistinct] tribes at the reception hall of the People's House and addressed them with valuable comments. Saheb Jan Sahra'i, minister of frontier affairs, was also present at this meeting.

When Hafizollah Amin entered the reception hall of the People's House, the audience rose and greeted him warmly with long applause. Following this, the DRA national anthem was played, and then Hafizollah Amin addressed them with a passionate and revolutionary speech that was interrupted several times with long applause.

At the end of Hafizollah Amin's speech, several members of the audience, on behalf of their tribes, congratulated him on his appointment as secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister by presenting him with bouquets of flowers. Furthermore, in several short speeches they stressed their support of the decisions of the Khalq Party and Government of Afghanistan and expressed their readiness for any type of devotion and self-sacrifice to realize the lofty goals of the Great Sawr Revolution and defend the homeland's reputation.

AMIN ADDRESSES WORKERS INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION STAFF

LD182008 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received at 1600 in the Salam Khanah Hall of the House of the People the staff of the Workers' Intelligence Organization [Kargari Astekhbarati Mo'assasat--KAM], at which time the general director and other directors of this bureau present (?informed him) of the worthiness of his speech.

When Hafizollah Amin arrived at the grand Salam Khanah Hall, the audience gave him a standing ovation and shouted slogans and warmly welcomed him. Afterward Hafizollah Amin sincerely reciprocated the KAM staff's patriotic sentiments. Then the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan national anthem was played. Hafizollah Amin then addressed them and made a rousing revolutionary speech which was often interrupted by applause and cheers.

AMIN RECEIVES BULGARIAN, MONGOLIAN AMBASSADORS IN KABUL

GF190700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and prime minister, received a courtesy visit at the People's House this morning at 1100 from Stoyan Radoslavov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Also, at 1130 this morning, Hafizollah Amin received a courtesy visit at the People's House from Mangalijabyn Dash, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic.

KABUL REPORTS SUPPORT FOR AMIN BY VARIOUS GROUPS

Momand Tribal Elders

LD182030 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A large number of the elders of Momand tribe gathered together today in the provincial premises of the Border Affairs Ministry in Nangarhar Province and held a function welcoming the resolution dated (?25th) Songolah, 1358 [16 September 1979] of the plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the resolution of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by giving revolutionary slogans.

The elders of the Momand tribe representing their tribesmen expressed congratulations on the occasion of the election of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and lomri wazir [prime minister] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and wished him further successes. They also expressed their full and unfailing support for their Khalqi state once again and availed [as heard] every sacrifice under the leadership of the commander of the Grand Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and lomri wazir of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, toward the realization of the aspirations of the Great Sawr Revolution and the elimination of the varied enemies of the people of Afghanistan.

Pushtun, Baluchi Tribes

GF190713 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The leaders of various Pushtun and Baluchi tribes have sent congratulatory messages to Hafizollah Amin on his appointment as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the [DRA]. They wish the people of Afghanistan happiness, further progress and development under his leadership and guidance.

Government, Party Officials

GF190730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Congratulatory telegrams have been sent to Kabul on the occasion of Hafizollah Amin's appointment as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] by governors, secretaries, deputies and members of the provincial and city committees, leaders and members of the youth and women's Khalqi organizations, and the department chiefs in the provinces.

The messages express hope for the flourishing of beloved Afghanistan and for the welfare and comfort of the toiling people of Afghanistan under the leadership of Hafizollah Amin and the PDPA.

Delegates, Students

GF190735 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of the appointment of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, congratulatory telegrams addressed to him have reached Kabul from ranking and other diplomatic and consular officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and Afghan students and other Afghans living abroad.

In these telegrams they express wishes for the welfare and comfort of the people and flourishing of the beloved country under the leadership of Hafizollah Amin and the PDPA.

TRANSPORT MINISTER, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD182255 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bareq-Shafi'i, the minister of transport, today met at his office His Excellency Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Puzanov, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul. During the meeting, discussions were held and views were exchanged on the expansion of cooperation between the two countries for transport facilities.

VARIATIONS, ADDITIONS TO AMIN INTERVIEW TO CORRESPONDENTS

The following variations and additions to the item entitled "Amin Interviewed by Foreign Correspondents," published in the 12 September Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, S 4, are supplied from Kabul in English to Europe at 1900 GMT on 13 September:

Page S 4, last paragraph, last three lines read: ...Foreign Ministry Building by the correspondent of INDIA WEEKLY (R.C. Sherman); the Chicago TRIBUNE's Jim Callaghan; and TIME magazine's [name indistinct] and David de Vossan and answered their questions.

TIME correspondent: Your...

Page S 5, second paragraph, last two lines read: ...among the elite group of our society, and have minimum education to the extent they could understand the ideology of the working class.

London reporter: Esteemed...

Page S 5, third paragraph, last three lines, and fourth paragraph, first line, reads: ...with the people, but according to the official statements and unofficial allegations it is very dangerous for foreigners to go out of Kabul. The murder of six Germans, including their children, around the Lataband Pass on Friday shows that the government has no control of the region outside Kabul. What is your comment on this?

Answer: The Lataband Pass is not located on the present highway of Jalalabad; it is in...

Page S 6, first paragraph, lines two and three read: ...the Afghans themselves. During the revolution, which the Afghan pilots began flying and made maneuvers, the enemies of the revolution were surprised and carried out propaganda, saying that they were Soviet pilots and the Afghans could not make such maneuvers. We are proud...

Page S 6, first paragraph, lines six through eight read ...people of Afghanistan. Of course material assistance is available for us, and so far we have never been thinking of using foreign forces for the defense and protection of our revolution. So the report...

Page S 6, eighth paragraph, line two, through end of item reads: ...disturbance in Afghanistan. Is there any other country with common borders with Afghanistan to have assisted the rebels?

Answer: You can find these countries which are against our revolution from studying their publications, newspapers and periodicals and listening to their radios. I can say if you listen to Radio Pakistan, Radio Beijing or Radio Tehran, Voice of Germany, Voice of America and especially BBC, you would then realize which countries are helping the elements who are against our revolution. I do not want to make the relations of Afghanistan with other countries undermined by disclosing their names, because even until now we hope that our relations with other countries will be friendly. But what is right is clear and you can find it yourselves. [passage omitted denying unrest affecting economy and discussing relations with India]

Question: Chicago TRIBUNE: Are your relations with the Soviet Union the same as of Cuba with USSR?

Answer: You are free to compare our relations with the Soviet Union or with other country you want, but it should be added that they are equal (?and brothers) to all the countries who have a working class regime.

There is no need for any estimation of extent of relations of other countries to the Soviet Union. I can speak on relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Union. You can ask me anything in this regard, but I do not want to compare the relations with another brother country with the Soviet Union. Our relations with the Soviet Union are brotherly and friendly and are based on the class nature of the two regimes. We are also the bearer of the torch of the working class ideology and are forging ahead under it, like we want to build in future our society which should be free of exploitation of man by man.

Question: Do you still see the entry of Afghanistan in the Warsaw Pact?

Answer: No. We have no intention of joining the Warsaw Pact.

Question: How about Afghanistan joining COMECON?

Answer: Our every economic measure and initiation is addressed in regard to the benefit of the people of Afghanistan. We take every economic measure which is in the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

Question: Have negotiations [been] held with the Soviet Union in this regard?

Answer: No, we have held no talks in this regard so far.

PART II OF AMIN INTERVIEW TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

LD150152 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Part II of interview Hafizollah Amin, Afghan prime minister, gave to correspondents of INDIA WEEKLY, the Chicago TRIBUNE and TIME magazine at the Foreign Ministry on 9 September--read by announcer; for Part I of interview, see page S 4 of 12 September Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Question: Some world political circles are concerned that Afghanistan has taken the (?turn) of a country following the Soviet Union. Do you have any comments on this?

Answer: Afghanistan has been a brother and equal country with the Soviet Union and will remain so in future, too. We respect each other. It is a historical tradition of the people of Afghanistan to give priority to freedom above everything. They have preferred independence even at the cost of their lives throughout history. They have even laid their lives for independence. It should not be overlooked that the Soviet Union has always given deep respect to the independence, national sovereignty and feeling of the people of Afghanistan, and during the 60 years of her friendship with Afghanistan she has not done the smallest thing which could be a sign of the least disrespect to the feelings of our people.

Question: Are there such elements in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which could express anxiety on very close relations of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union?

Answer: Just as I have said, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are two fully independent countries and respect each other. The relations of the two countries with each other are seen as relations of two brothers and equal countries, and no such elements exist in our party.

Question: Reports say that some of the members of your party consider that relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are so close that Afghanistan relies on the Soviet Union. Are such elements found in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan?

Answer: No, not at all. The friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has been approved by all patriotic Afghans. Every patriotic individual of Afghanistan believes that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries are necessary. Every patriot is happy that our relations with the Soviet Union have been elevated to the level of brotherhood. This friendship has been criticized by no patriotic individual of Afghan society, nor such friendship can be criticized.

TIME magazine: Assessment of the economy of the socialist countries is difficult. For example, Cuba recently wiped out the capitalist (?shape), when China is attracting Western capital. I would like to know that after April 1978 how many industrial institutes of Afghanistan have been nationalized and also what kind of industry will come under the control of the state in future?

Answer: You know that Afghanistan prior to the Great Sawr Revolution was in a feudal stage. But the bourgeoisie class was also there. After the Great Sawr Revolution the Afghan society is moving forward toward a society free of exploitation of man by man. It has left out the capitalist stage and is following the road toward noncapitalist growth. We have nationalized no industry in Afghanistan so far, though we stress more on public sector. The state will have control over heavy industry and will develop it. The private investment is not only allowed in Afghanistan but it is also encouraged. For economic development of the country the national bourgeoisie is not only supported and encouraged but is also helped. Our national traders are encouraged to invest for the development of their society, because with the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution high possibilities have been created for all the patriots to participate in the development of our country. We are not shortsighted, that is not to allow and to disband private investment unnecessarily which is meant for the fostering of the country. [sentence as heard]

Chicago TRIBUNE: How much time do you think is necessary for fully eliminating the rebellion and what measures are required for It?

Answer: This depends on the activities of the antirevolutionaries and imperialists. This question should be put to the imperialist circles that up to what time will they continue their intervention in the internal affairs of our country. (?But we will) continue to defend our revolution and our country while we are alive and until the time the imperialists take their hands off from interference.

Question: Do you foresee any exact date when the government fully brings this situation under control?

Answer: No. About 30 years have passed since the republican revolution of the people of Cuba. Yet imperialism continues to interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba and this cannot be ruled out in other countries either.

TIME magazine: How many students have been sent to Bulgaria for education so far, and can you explain which of the countries welcome Afghan students and in what fields are they studying?

Answer: Our students sent abroad usually pursue studies in industrial and technological fields. We send our students to those countries as assistants to train them according to our needs. Recently 1,500 students have been sent to the Soviet Union and another 500 to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We have students in other countries, too, but we expect more assistance in this field from the donor countries.

INDIA WEEKLY: At the borders and airports of Afghanistan, the customs officials check the notebooks, magazines and newspapers in possession of the tourists. Why do they do so?

Answer: It is quite clear that this is done to control the entrance of publications of a reactionary and antirevolutionary element--the false and antirevolutionary publications against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that are printed in Iran and Pakistan and are sent to Afghanistan to be distributed as propaganda against the revolution.

Question: Is it not a disgrace or a cause of concern to the foreigner?

Answer: No. The foreigners know this. They can travel to Iran and Pakistan and see the irresponsible propaganda there against our country and revolution.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Do you find any mistakes that have been committed in your few months' performance after the revolution?

Answer: I should say that our decisions are not made by an individual but are made collectively, and the party and the leadership assess and analyze them all-sidedly. They assess their pros and cons. Of course, such ways [words indistinct].

Question: If for granted [as heard] you will be starting work, what will you do?

Answer: Of course, we will do better because we have gained a lot of experience. Before the revolution, we had little administrative experience, but now we have gained a lot of experience. And with this experience we can better carry out our duties and will be successful in our performance.

Chicago TRIBUNE: Are Cubans in Afghanistan?

Answer: No, not at all. It is a strange question because in Afghanistar there are no Cubans even as tourists to see our country and revolution. Now that the ambassador of Cuba has gone to his country, there is only the charge d'affaires and maybe another person from the People's Republic of Cuba at that embassy in Kabul. They have not yet found someone who knows their language to work for them as interpreter at that embassy, and thus (?his wife) carries out the interpretation for him.

Question: There are rumors as if the Soviet Tadzhik soldiers are fighting along with soldiers of Afghanistan against the Afghan rebels. Are these rumors correct?

Answer: These rumors are totally wrong and baseless and are being circulated by the fabricators and reactionary circles to deceive (?mankind). We do not speak lies to our people and do not deceive them, as we conceal nothing from our people. If such soldiers were present in Afghanistan, we would have first of all informed our people of their existence.

TIME magazine: During my stay in Kabul, I came across some people who were very well-versed in the objectives of the Great Sawr Revolution. However, they are concerned about the speed of change. An example generally cited in this regard is the education of women. Is it possible for the government to take slow steps and launch the revolutionary changes slowly?

Answer: We preferred to take up the revolutionary reforms at the time when the anti-revolutionaries with the help of imperialists were not yet ready for opposition because they were not well organized and they could not stand against our open and revolutionary reforms of (?toilers).

However, we were ready for concentration and since many years we have made preparations for such reforms. It was in view of this consideration that we could implement and complete the land reform program in less than 6 months and bring about revolutionary changes through enforcement of the decrees of the Revolutionary Council till the ground was fully favorable. And through such revolutionary measures we took our enemies by surprise, and by the time that they realized this it was too late for them. Of course this is my analysis.

INDIA WEEKLY: During the few days that I have been in Kabul, I talked with some Afghan businessmen and according to them, acute shortage of medicine is felt in the country. In the past medicine was imported from the Western countries and now it comes from the Soviet Union, as a result of which neither the physicians can write the name of the medicines nor the pharmacists can read it. What is your comment on this?

Answer: This is the negative propaganda of representatives of Western and imperialist companies which is fabricated by the compradors who are engaged in medicine business. We are happy and proud that as Khalqi service to our people we have reduced the price of the medicine by one-third compared to the previous prices, so that the majority of our society could make use of it. You know that the physicians use the Latin alphabet in prescribing the medicine. It can be read by any doctor and pharmacist, wherever they may be. As I said, it is merely (?one) out of thousands of propaganda which are and will be fabricated against the Khalqi state of Afghanistan.

Question: Would you object if [word indistinct] the shortage of medicine itself?

Answer: Today, medicine is more abundant and less expensive, as I said before, compared to the days prior to the revolution. Of course this abundance of medicine cannot be compared with the Soviet Union and America. However, compared to the era prior to the revolution, the situation in medicine is greatly developed and improved.

Chicago TRIBUNE: You have indicated the number of Soviet advisers in Afghanistan as between 1,000 and 1,500. Please let us know how many Afghan students are studying in the Soviet Union and how many of them are engaged in military training.

Answer: I cannot remember the exact number. However, I would say that more than 80 percent of them are engaged in nonmilitary training in the Soviet Union.

TIME magazine: Have the soldiers of Afghanistan scored an eye-catching victory recently?

Answer: Yes, our heroic army has well defended the country and its revolution and has dealt heavy and crushing blows to the antirevolutionaries.

As you know, many have heard that the antirevolutionaries are now totally disappointed, and they have admitted to their defeat, too. The victories of the heroic army and (?other) and elimination of our fugitive enemies and their supporters are well-known to everyone.

Question: Do you mean any particular battle? Would you name it?

Answer: In Paktia, Herat, Kandahar and Nangarhar our heroic army has achieved good success and has eliminated the enemy satisfactorily.

Chicago TRIBUNE: How much wheat did you obtain from the Soviet Union this year?

Answer: 300,000 tons.

Question: Has this amount been supplied?

Answer: This amount will be imported during the current and the next year, that is, from 1979 to 1980.

Question: Are you worried about the poor crops?

Answer: No, because the yield this year is good and satisfactory. Furthermore, we can obtain grain, as much as we need, from the friendly countries.

At the end of the interview, the journalists and representatives of the periodicals and foreign magazines expressed their utmost pleasure and gratitude to Hafizollah Amin, the first minister, for talking with them in a democratic and friendly atmosphere and for providing answers to their questions.

BANGLADESH

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP TO DOUBLE FOOD PRODUCTION

BK150232 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] A high-level committee comprising five ministries is to be set up to coordinate their activities in order to achieve the goal of doubling food production in 5 years. The committee will comprise representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Planning, Industry and Communication. The decision to set up the committee was taken at a meeting of the National Economic Council [NEC] held at Banga Bhavan in Dacca today with President Zia in the chair. The meeting reviewed all the intensive programs in the agriculture sector. The reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and the organizations under it was approved by the meeting to attain the objective of doubling food production.

The NEC meeting directed that all possible measures will be taken to develop a supplementary irrigation system to meet the situation in case the program is obstructed by drought.

The meeting also reviewed the intensive jute cultivation program taken up for the current fiscal year. Under the program, over 1.8 million acres of land are to be brought under jute cultivation during the coming season.

INDIA

SINGH: ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD DECEMBER-JANUARY

BK181331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Charan Singh has described as totally unwarranted the blame which, he said, is being thrown on him personally and on the present government for the current economic situation. In a 10-point statement issued in New Delhi today, Mr Charan Singh gave a detailed analysis of the factors that had led to the present economic difficulties and high prices.

He expressed astonishment at Mr Morarji Desai's statement on the impact of the last budget on the prices and explained that [words indistinct] he had taken the complete set of fiscal proposals to the then prime minister. Mr Desai saw and approved every line of the budget.

In an informal chat with the newsmen, Mr Charan Singh indicated that some more measures to contain the price rise will be enforced by about the end of this month. The steps already taken have begun to show results. For the first time, the wholesale index has shown a slight decline. Sugar prices have also fallen as a result of recent measures.

About Mr Dandavate's [Railways minister in Desai's Cabinet] charge that in the previous government Mr Charan Singh had opposed the proposal to grant a bonus to railwaymen, the prime minister said honesty demanded that he should have added that Mr Morarji Desai was also opposed to it.

Asked about reports that elections may be postponed, the prime minister declared that there is no question of putting them off. They will be held in December-January according to the schedule being drawn up by the Election Commission.

About the Maruti Commission report, the prime minister said action will be taken in accordance with the law.

Mr Charan Singh, who had a meeting with President Sanjiva Reddy today, said there is no particular significance in it.

In answer to a question he said he was not planning to reshuffle his Cabinet.

PARTIES CONVENTION SCORES AUTHORITARIANISM, COMMUNALISM

BK190353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Leaders of several political parties have called upon secular and democratic forces to combine in the fight against authoritarianism and communalism in the coming Lok Sabha elections. A resolution adopted at a convention in New Delhi yesterday said that the struggle against these two forces will be brought to the forefront as one of the basic political issues before the people in the midterm polls.

Mr Madhu Limaye presided over the convention. Opening it, the finance minister, Mr Bahuguna, remarked that democratic and socialist forces are now on a common platform against communalism and authoritarianism. The deputy prime minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan, expressed the opinion that if the Congress-I comes back to power there will be no further elections. The Janata-S chairman, Mr Raj Narain, called for steps to promote communal harmony. The CPI [Communist Party of India] general secretary, Mr Rajeshwara Rao, told the convention that his party is prepared for any sacrifice to remove poverty and unemployment.

The CPI-M [CPI-Marxists] general secretary, Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, said that the unity among the left, democratic and secular elements will be a blow to communal and authoritarian forces.

SPECIAL COURT POSTPONES HEARING ON GANDHI CASE

BK190800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The special court of Mr Justice M.L. Jain today gave Mrs Gandhi and two others time until the fifth of next month to produce documents and file its reply to the state's application for condonation of delay in filing the Sachar detention case.

In the Sachar case, Mrs Gandhi, her then personal aide Mr R.K. Dhawan, and Mr P.S. Binder, former deputy inspector general of police, Delhi, are charged with conspiring to illegally detain under MISA [Maintenance of Internal Security Act] Mr Bhimsen Sachar [former Punjab chief minister] and seven others for writing a letter to the then prime minister against the imposition of emergency.

PAKISTAN

PARTIES SUBMIT FINANCIAL REPORTS TO AUDITOR GENERAL

BK190140 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 19 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The chairman of the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] and leader of the Jamait-ul-Islam [JUP], Maulana Mufti Mahmud, told Radio Pakistan's Lahore representative yesterday that the accounts of PNA and JUP have been sent to the Accountant General of Pakistan, Revenue, in Islamabad.

APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN] says the Pakistan People's Party [PPP] yesterday informed the Accountant General of Pakistan, Revenue, the sources of its funds from 5 July 1977 till 3 September this year. The party has, however, refused to provide details of income and expenditure as provided for under the Political Parties Act.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISER ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS RESIGNS

BK190712 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mr Justice, retired, Hamoodur Rahman, the president's adviser on constitutional affairs, has resigned from his office for personal reasons. The president, accepting his resignation, has appreciated the distinguished services rendered by the outgoing adviser. The president has thanked him for fulfilling the task assigned to him to the best of his ability.

FIVE REPORTED ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH KAHUTA INCIDENT

BK180404 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 18 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The police in Islamabad have arrested five people in connection with the Kahuta incident in which the French ambassador and his first secretary were attacked. Reporting this, APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN] says the French Ambassador and the first secretary are being asked to recognize the people at an identification parade today.